

Beer and fireworks in East Berlin

Kohl caution
as Germans
hail one mark

From GIRARD STEICHEN IN WEST BERLIN AND ANNE McELVOY IN EAST BERLIN

AS EAST Germany celebrated the arrival of the Deutschmark and the end of border controls yesterday, Helmut Kohl, the West German chancellor, sounded a warning note. The road to prosperity, he said, would not be easy.

Hoping to ease anxieties over German economic union, which took effect from midnight on Saturday, he appealed to East and West Germans yesterday to work together to create a second economic miracle on German soil. At the same time, the East German government said it would not be stampeded into political union.

In a televised address, Herr Kohl said: "It will take time and hard work before all Germans have achieved the same measure of prosperity and social security. The road will not be easy. And many of our countrymen in East Germany will have to get used to a way of life that is new in many ways."

Referring to widespread East German fears that the economic merger will cost them their jobs as the nation's uncompetitive industries collapse, Herr Kohl said: "I urge you to seize this opportunity. Do not let the difficulties of the transition discourage you. If you keep looking steadfastly forward, and everyone pitches in, we will make this work together."

The chancellor called yesterday's introduction of the powerful West German mark

as the common currency for both nations "a decisive step on the path toward German unity and an historic day for the German nation". He promised that, despite the initial hardships, "no one will be worse off than before".

Karl Otto Pöhl, the Bundesbank president, warned East Germans to be cautious with their new-found wealth. "There is certainly a temptation to spend the money but my advice is to be careful," he said. West German money market interest rates have risen to record levels of 9 per cent on fears that a spending spree by East Germans would unleash new inflationary pressures. Herr Pöhl, who last week expressed concern that monetary union could lead to an overheating of the economy, confirmed that the Bundesbank would ensure that liquidity remained tight.

To West Germans worried about the cost of currency union and eventual reunification, Herr Kohl said: "The great goal of unity cannot be achieved without a price. But a people that is not prepared to take on this task has lost its moral spirit."

He called on West Germans to remember the post-war hardships that spurred the nation to recovery and on to international economic power and prosperity. "We must now help East Germans help themselves."

The West German finance ministry said yesterday that the massive task of currency union would not lead to inflation and that the move was not expected to weaken the value of the Deutschmark. But officials urged West German industry to invest aggressively to lighten the burden.

Richard von Weizsäcker, the West German president, appealed to the nation's industry "not just to sell to East Germany. It is essential that West German industry starts helping to produce there." The dilapidated condition of many East German factories has made large-scale investments unappealing.

Officials in East Berlin and Bonn said that thousands of border guards and customs officers would soon be phased out of their current jobs. All controls along the inter-German border and in Berlin were lifted yesterday with the implementation of currency union.

As the Ostmark ceased to be a legal tender at midnight on Saturday, thousands of East

Germans came out onto the streets to celebrate the arrival of the Deutschmark with beer and fireworks. Ten thousand banks and post offices were open throughout the day to cope with the onslaught of customers withdrawing their first hard currency.

Every East German adult above the age of 18 is entitled to an initial withdrawal from their own savings of 2,000 marks, which can be changed at a one-for-one rate. Another 2,000 marks can also be changed at that rate after July 9. Their remaining Ostmarks can be changed at a rate of two-for-one. Pensioners are allowed 6,000 marks at parity exchange and children 2,000. Any amounts above these ceilings will again be exchanged at a rate of two Ostmarks to one Deutschmark.

Lothar de Maizière, the East German prime minister, said East Germany would now provide "an economic bridge between East and West Europe". He promised that the country would have the most modern industry in Europe within a few years. "The time of uncertainty for our people is over," Herr de Maizière said.

All passport and customs controls on the border between the two Germanies were lifted and crowds of West Berliners, hooting horns and cheering, poured over the newly opened streets to congratulate East Germans.

Along the former "death strip" between the two Germanies, border guards deserted their posts to celebrate with residents of the neighbouring East and West German villages.

The Deutsche Bank was the first to open its doors at midnight on the Alexanderplatz in the centre of East Berlin and 10,000 customers stormed the building to withdraw their first converted Deutschmarks. They emerged holding bundles of 100-mark notes aloft. Thirteen people were injured and several windows broken in the crush.

The Bundesbank had delivered 20 billion marks to cope with the expected rush, but Theo Waigel, the West German finance minister, said that people had withdrawn less money than expected and had shown "an admirable sense of responsibility which

Continued on page 20, col 3



The Prince of Wales leaving Cirencester hospital with the Princess yesterday after treatment for his polo accident last Thursday. Report, page 3

England
take
early
Cup lead

By OUR SPORTS STAFF

DAVID Platt, hero of the game against Belgium last week, put England 1-0 ahead in the 25th minute of their World Cup match against Cameroon last night.

Earlier in Dublin the tribute "Saint Jack", written on the nose of the jet which brought the Irish soccer team back from its historic World Cup run in Italy, captured the fervour which had seized the nation as hundreds of thousands of supporters turned out to greet Jack Charlton and his side.

The Irish may have gone down 1-0 to Italy in their quarter-final match, but for an estimated 300,000 people who packed the airport and the 10-mile route into the city centre, their manager was a hero.

Many rooftop galleries, closed for construction work, had to be reopened to cater for the spectators. Police and airport managers appealed to people to stay away from the airport to prevent it being swamped.

Brian Tiler, the managing director of Bournemouth football club, was killed in a road accident early yesterday 50 miles south of Rome. Three Italians also died.

In the first quarter-final yesterday, West Germany defeated Czechoslovakia 1-0 with a 24th-minute penalty by Lothar Matthaus.

Leading article, page 11
Reports, pages 30, 31, 36



Charlton: received hero's welcome at airport

Poll tax damage to
Tories 'decreasing'

By NICHOLAS WOOD, POLITICAL CORRESPONDENT

THE political pain inflicted on the Conservatives by the introduction of the poll tax is easing, according to a new opinion poll. People are also becoming more confident that the government will succeed in pulling around the British economy, the Mori survey of 7,000 voters says.

The number of people saying that the community charge is one of the most important issues facing the country has dropped from 49 per cent of those questioned in March, when Tory fortunes were at their lowest ebb, to 30 per cent in June. There has also been a marked improvement in the index of economic optimism — a key indicator of voting intentions — from -43 per cent in March to -24 in June.

Meanwhile, radical proposals aimed at ensuring that thousands of schools leave local authority control if Margaret Thatcher wins a fourth term drew a warm response from education ministers.

Angela Rumbold, the Minister of State at the education department, said yesterday that the plan for all schools to hold "opting out" ballots among parents every four years was a "runner" for inclusion in the next Conservative manifesto.

Mrs Rumbold said that grant maintained status, which applies to 44 schools at present and is expected to rise to 85 by the end of the year, was such a tremendous success that the government would be "mad" not to want to make it easier for parents to pursue.

"If everybody were to get the opportunity to vote, that would do the trick," she said. Last weekend the prime minister told the Conservative women's conference that legislation to make it easier for schools to opt out was under consideration, but the proposal from the Adam Smith Institute for regular ballots in all schools is the first concrete

move in this direction. Persuading many more schools to become grant maintained has the added attraction of offering the prospect of sharply reducing the poll tax, since such institutions are directly funded by Whitehall.

Mrs Rumbold's backing for a mechanism to extend one of the most contentious elements in the government's education policies amounted to further evidence that the Tory right is determined to recapture the momentum generated by the 1987 manifesto.

It was also confirmed that the Thatcherite No Turning Back Group of Tory MPs and ministers is studying a proposal to require workers to take out private insurance against losing their jobs and so end their automatic right to unemployment benefit. Protection for the poorest would, be retained.

Poll tax factor, page 6
Ronald Butti, page 10

Queen tells
Canadians
to uniteFrom JOHN BERT
IN OTTAWA

THE Queen, emphasising that she was not just a fair-weather friend, told Canadians yesterday that her fondest wish was that they overcome their divisions and find national unity.

In a remarkably outspoken Canada Day speech before a crowd of up to 100,000 on Parliament Hill, Ottawa, the Queen for the second time in three days expressed anxiety about Canada's future after the collapse of the Meech Lake accord.

Referring to the united Canada which she first visited as a princess in 1951 — 15 royal visits ago — she said that she trusted she would once again see a united country when she returned. "I am glad to be here at this sensitive time," The Meech Lake accord.

Continued on page 20, col 6

Leading article, page 11
Letters, page 11

INSIDE

Baltic plea
for talks

The leaders of the three Baltic republics have issued a statement calling for joint negotiations with Moscow.

The Baltic Council has also appealed to the Nordic Council meeting in Helsinki, asking the Scandinavian countries to help bring about negotiations with the Soviet Union aimed at the restoration of Baltic independence. Kazimiera Prunskiene, the Lithuanian prime minister, has joined Dr Edgar Savisaar, prime minister of Estonia, and Latvian representatives in Helsinki to consult with the Scandinavian leaders. Page 20

Food watchdog

Sir Simon Gourlay, president of the National Farmers' Union, yesterday said the government should establish an independent body to monitor food safety and to restore public confidence. Page 2

Island squabble

Millionaires on the tax-haven island of Alderney are up in arms over a money-spinning proposal to reopen at a beauty spot a granite quarry closed since the 1930s. Page 16

Ratners bid

Ratners, Britain's biggest chain of jewellers, is today expected to announce a \$400 million bid for Kay Jewelers, the second largest chain in the United States. Page 21

Degree results

Degrees awarded by the University of Keele are published today. Page 28

Higgins ban

Alex Higgins has been banned from all snooker tournaments until May 1991, stripped of 25 ranking points, and ordered to pay £5,000 costs. Page 36

INDEX

Arts	17
Births, marriages, deaths	12
Business	21-24
Court & Social	12
Crosswords	13, 20
Education	14, 15
Leisure	11
Letters	12
Obituary	28-36
Sport	19
TV & Radio	20
Weather	19

Peers may rescue dog
registration scheme

By NICHOLAS WOOD, POLITICAL CORRESPONDENT

BRITAIN could get a national dog registration scheme in spite of opposition from ministers who believe that the proposal would be costly and ineffective.

The government is unlikely to seek to reverse a probable defeat in the House of Lords this week over the measure. The move was narrowly defeated in the Commons in April, after the biggest Tory rebellion in this parliament.

The most likely outcome is that local councils will have to operate a national dog registration scheme at an estimated total annual cost of more than

£40 million and a charge to owners of about £15 a dog.

David Heathcote-Amory, a junior environment minister, speaking on BBC Television's *On the Record* programme, said he thought the government would win the vote during the committee stage of the environment protection bill in the Lords on Thursday.

"If the Lords disagree with us and we are forced to have a registration scheme, then it's up to local authorities to run it," he said. "But I am clear about one thing — the general taxpayer should not contribute."

Continued on page 20, col 3

Falling into the 'really useful syndrome' trap

By PEARCE WRIGHT
SCIENCE EDITOR

THOUSANDS of high-fliers in the financial and business worlds are suffering from "really useful syndrome", a senior clinical psychologist has found. They have fallen into a state of mind which he calls "assumed usefulness". The main symptom is unwarranted self-confidence. There is no obvious cure.

Paul Whitby, senior clinical psychologist at Tonna Hospital, West Glamorgan, has pinpointed other symptoms, including high self-esteem and a behaviour pattern of persistent activity and enthusiasm, fostered by the occasional and random reward of a good profit, which arrives independently of the person's efforts. The dominating emotional state of people suffering the condition is their conviction

that what they are doing is really useful. Dr Whitby says the phenomenon of unwarranted self-confidence is not restricted to people in commerce. The implications could be even more serious when it afflicted those working in other fields.

He explains his ideas in the latest issue of the *Psychologist*, the monthly bulletin of the British Psychological Society, published today. His article carries a warning for psychotherapists. He suggests that they and other physicians who tend to blame patients for the failure of therapies are probably suffering the "assumed usefulness" syndrome themselves.

Dr Whitby says that where a depressed patient thinks "I am responsible for all bad things and failures" a mistakenly self-confident therapist has a frame of mind that believes "I am responsible for all good

things, improvements and cures". Whereas depressed people are likely to see any performance which falls short of perfection as abject failure, the self-confident psychotherapist may see any performance which falls short of complete failure as satisfactory.

Dr Whitby suggests that his idea of assumed usefulness can be employed to analyse the thoughts and behaviour of psychotherapists in the type of study that has mostly been applied to examining the condition of their patients suffering personality disorders and neuroses.

He has conceived the notion in an effort to resolve a controversy over the effectiveness of psychotherapy. He says: "Without a whinge of embarrassment, nurses, doctors, psychologists, social workers and others describe themselves as psycho-

therapists." Yet, judged on any objective criteria of the available research, the psychotherapies were not even moderately successful. "If psychotherapy is so ineffective then sensible people would not practise it, but they do."

Rather than depend on the subjective reports of patients in unravelling the benefits of psychotherapy, Dr Whitby's approach puts the therapists on the couch. That should reveal which of them suffers "the assumed usefulness syndrome of dogmatism, sense of mission, scorn for non-believers and an unwarranted faith in their own interventions."

He says: "Unless these effects are overcome, psychotherapy will continue to be a field of antagonistic cults riven with disagreement which rarely rises above the level of Swift's *Big-Endians* versus *Little-Endians*."

Clarke campaign
to sell reforms

By JILL SHERMAN, SOCIAL SERVICES CORRESPONDENT

THE government is to launch a publicity campaign defending its health service reforms against the British Medical Association and the Labour party.

Twenty million leaflets will be sent out to the public listing the benefits of the most radical change in the NHS since its inception.

Kenneth Clarke, the health secretary, said the campaign would be aimed particularly at promoting self-governing hospitals, which are one of the most controversial elements of his reforms. The leaflets are also understood to describe the benefits of the new GP contracts, and to give assurances that patients cannot be denied treatment because a doctor has exhausted his budget.

The BMA has announced

its own summer offensive and its intention to target areas where hospitals are planning to opt out of health authority control. Labour has declared that it will fight local bids like by-elections.

This morning Mr Clarke will invite applications for self-governing hospitals and give details of the three-month consultation process.

In an interview, Mr Clarke said the government's campaign would not get involved in individual bids, but the leaflets would help people to make more informed judgments about the reforms. Many opinion polls and ballots were based on misinformation designed to "frighten the life out of people".

Clarke's pledge, page 6

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Public school heads warned on teaching of science

By DAVID TYTLER, EDUCATION EDITOR

HEADS of independent schools who insist on the traditional separation of the three science subjects could be damaging their pupils' interests, the leaders of the two largest head teachers' organisations said today.

As John MacGregor, the education secretary, prepared to announce his decision on the way in which National Curriculum science should be examined in the GCSE, the Secondary Heads' Association and the National Association of Head Teachers said the traditional teaching of science had failed the pupils and the country.

Independent schools are not bound by the National Curriculum, although most are expected to follow it, with the more academic schools adapting the system to teach the three sciences of biology, physics and chemistry, plus a second foreign language and the classics.

The head teachers' association...

ations, in a letter to Mr MacGregor, said they supported the proposal of the School Examinations and Assessment Council (SEAC) to introduce a double award in GCSE science. They said, however, that the council would have to give careful consideration to the disadvantage that pupils in schools not bound by the National Curriculum would suffer if prevented from pursuing balanced science courses.

"The only other way in which the requirements of National Curriculum science could be fully met is for pupils to study all three separate sciences. This, we believe, is an undesirable route which will either create a wrong balance in the curriculum of the pupils who follow it, or produce an overload with which many will be unable to cope."

Many of the 230 members of the elite Headmasters' Conference (HMC) maintain they should continue to teach the three sciences. James Flecker, a conference committee member and head of Ardingly College, West Sussex, said: "It is both educationally wrong, thoroughly undemocratic and, in the long term, disastrous for our nation that all science should be taught in an integrated system."

"The main reason for this decision is to allow more time to study other subjects, though the acute shortage of science teachers has something to do with it too, I suspect. But science is supposed to be important. We need more of our schoolchildren to study science beyond GCSE, and more to read it at university or polytechnic."

The two head teachers' associations have said single sciences are unnecessary, as the double award covers the essential knowledge. "By preventing narrow specialisation at too early a stage, and by raising the pupils' awareness of the concepts and issues involved, more young people are likely to continue with science."

They added: "This will have the effect of increasing the number of potential scientists emerging from schools.... It will be a means of keeping open a better range of career options. Single sciences have failed to deliver this in the past."

Mr Flecker said higher education desperately needed more scientists, while the National Curriculum was insisting on a watered-down science curriculum which seemed designed to induce fewer candidates to continue. "It is crazy, but the inevitable result of trying to make everyone study everything."

A personal view, page 14

Executive on forgery charge

By LIN JENKINS

A SENIOR City executive of an accounting firm sought by police in connection with the alleged disappearance of £8-£10 million was last night charged with offences of deception and forgery.

Nicholas Young walked into York police station on Saturday after failing to turn up at work for more than a week. Earlier an investor had allegedly complained to his employers that money had not been repaid on request.

The complaint prompted an internal inquiry and the Serious Fraud Office was called in to investigate Mr Young's investment activity.

Mr Young, who is in his mid 40s, is due to appear at Guildhall magistrates' court, central London, today. Mr Young, executive director of the international accountants Clark Kenneth Leventhal, of which Clark Whitehill are the British members of the organisation, is alleged to have been operating privately.

Mr Young is active in several charities and is vice chairman of the Suzy Lamplugh Trust. The charges are not connected with his work with the trust.

Diana Lamplugh, the mother of Suzy, said yesterday that Mr Young had joined the trust at his own request two years ago. He had a daughter and shared the trust's aims but had no dealings with the finances.

Goodison: wants to open Georgian building

Luce: sympathetic to Somerset House idea

BIRMINGHAM is likely to become the first "millennium city of culture" next year in Peter Palumbo's campaign to restore the "cultural fabric of the nation" (Simon Tait writes).

From 1991 until 2000 a British city will be chosen each year to represent our cultural achievement. It is part of the Arts Council chairman's £1 billion quest to revive the arts and to restore the country's cultural fabric by emphasizing to the public the range of accomplishment, leaving it as a fitting legacy for succeeding generations.

"The first city of culture will be designated for next year and I hope it will be Birmingham," said Mr Palumbo, who first disclosed his ideas for a millennium initiative in April. "The theme would be music, and with

each city for each year there would be a different theme - it might be photography in Bradford one year, dance in Halifax in another, and film, rock music and so on at other times."

"All the arts in Birmingham would take part. There is such a great wealth of talent in our provinces and this would be a wonderful way of giving it the international platform it deserves." Next year, Birmingham's new £27 million concert hall opens, and in August this year Sadler's Wells Royal Ballet moves from London to the refurbished and extended Hippodrome in the city to become the Birmingham Royal Ballet.

The millennium city of culture will be expected to establish firm links in its designated art form with other cities in Europe, including eastern Europe, that have reputations for excellence in the same field.

Mr Palumbo said: "The costs have not yet been worked out, but we would expect to make an initial contribution in the region of £250,000. The Arts Council staff are trying to find a source for that, and then we can go to the city showing that we mean to be with them in every way."

As with the rest of Mr Palumbo's millennium initiative, which is believed to have the blessing of the prime minister as well as of Richard Luce, minister for the arts, contributions from the private sector would be expected to be made.

Sir Richard Knowles, leader of

Letters, page 11

from The Mouth of The Lough.

PRIVATE

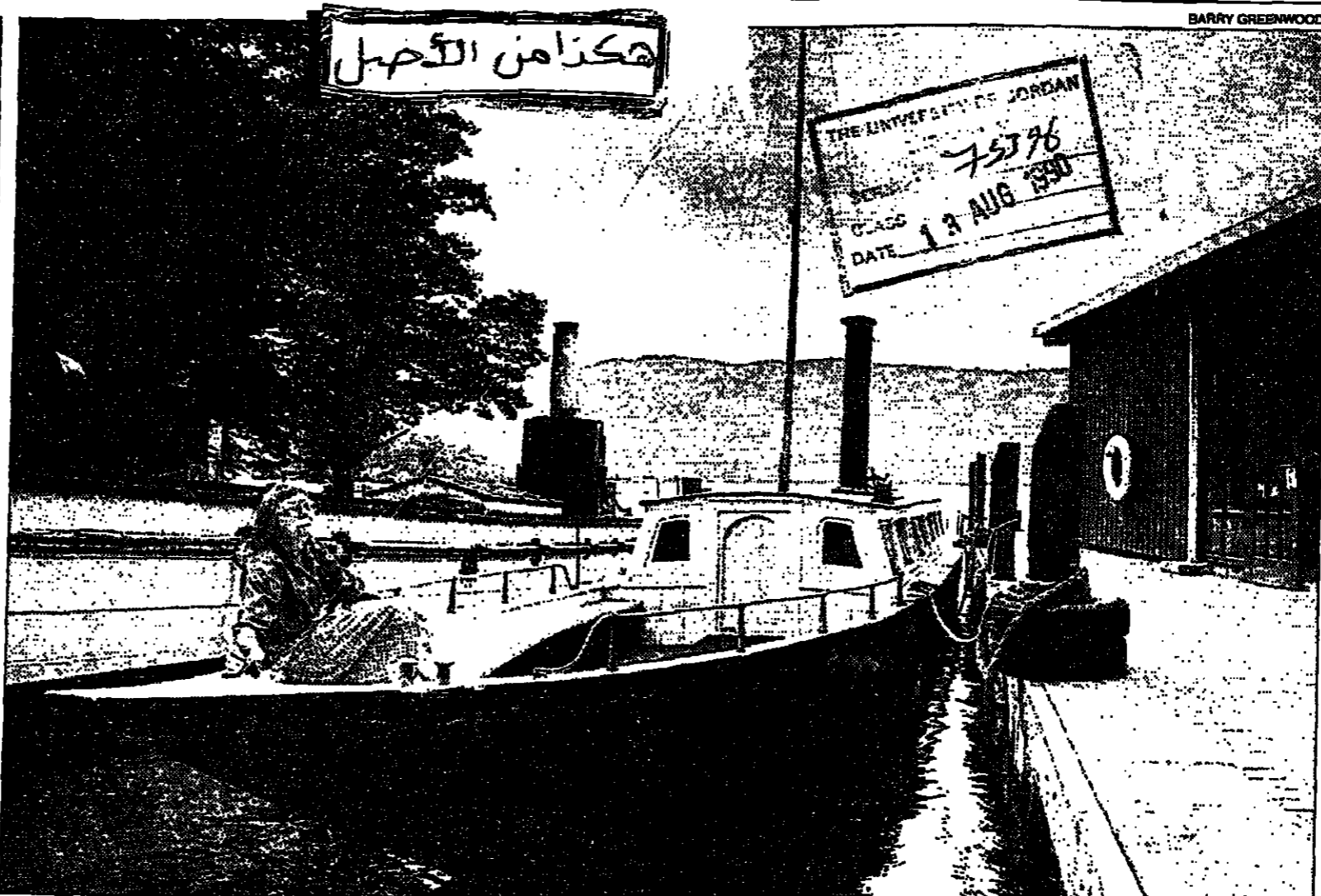
YOB OPPORTUNITIES.

THOUGH we should most vehemently deny sordid accusations of jobbism, there are, we must confess, certain professional personnel with whom we would not wish Aberlour Single Malt Whisky to associate itself. Politicians, primarily, players of association football, double-glazing salesmen, estate agents, but, pre-eminent amongst all these, those alien beings who inhabit the pink-tinted world of advertising and marketing.

Only the other day, the Aberlour Distillery was compelled to brace itself for a visitation from two of these august gentlemen, the one glorying in the title of copywriter, the other in that of art director.

Fortunately, our distillery manager, Mr. Ian Mitchell, forty years in harness at Aberlour itself following father and grandfather before him, had espied them in the nick of time from his eyrie overlooking the distillery gates and secreted his prize bottles of Aberlour well out of the sight of prying eyes. And with good reason. For one of these fellows had had the temerity to enter the sacred tannery sporting a well-preened ponytail and was, therefore, naturally assumed to be female, while his companion was bedecked in what can only be described as a pair of welder's goggles, presumably to protect his failing eyesight from the ferocious glare of his cerise and peppermint velvet suit. As any connoisseur will doubtless be aware, Aberlour is matured in a mixture of the finest sherry and bourbon casks. So, for emergencies of this nature, Mr. Mitchell keeps a bottle of cheap sweet sherry on the side and, needless to say, this brace of preening peacocks were each offered a glass and sent swiftly on their way.

ABERLOUR
SINGLE SPEYSIDE MALT



Ransome remembered: Brigadier Sanders, president of the newly formed Arthur Ransome Society, reflecting on the Esperance, a 65 ft steam yacht moored on Windermere, Cumbria. Mrs Sanders was Vicky "the

fat baby, like pictures of Queen Victoria in old age", in the group whose adventures Ransome described in his children's books (Ronald Faux writes). The Esperance was the houseboat commanded by Captain

Flint in *Swallows and Amazons*. Ransome, an "honorary uncle" to the Sanders family, often visited their Lake District home. "My earliest memory of him was of a big man with a large moustache. He loved

doing fun things that children enjoy," she said. The society, launched at Windermere Steamboat Museum at the weekend, aims to encourage readership of Ransome's books and adventure in children.

Hospital's model royal patient leaves for home

By DAVID YOUNG

THE Prince of Wales was described as a model patient by the staff at the small country hospital where he spent three nights as a National Health Service patient after breaking his right arm while playing polo.

The Prince left the hospital yesterday to join the Princess of Wales in celebrating her 29th birthday, but it could be at least two months before he can discard the sling which he wore as he left hospital. However, he could resume his official duties as early as Wednesday this week.

He was due to attend a reception at Hatfield House this evening and tomorrow was to have gone to France, but both engagements have been cancelled. The Prince will remain at Highgrove House and will be in touch with his staff at Buckingham Palace to review his engagements for later in the week.

The Princess of Wales was at her husband's side as he thanked doctors and nurses at the main entrance of Cirencester Hospital, Gloucestershire, yesterday.

The Prince, in a dark blue blazer and fawn slacks, looked pale as he shook hands - using his left hand - with staff before leaving the new wing of the 150-bed hospital.

He walked slowly and carefully to a waiting car accompanied by his wife. He handed several smiles and left-hand waves to waiting photographers, newsmen and camera crews.

The Prince's press spokesman Mr Dickie Arbiter said no birthday party was planned for the Princess. He said that the Prince was "very cheerful". "There is still some pain but the swelling is going down in the shoulder and the right arm. He is in good spirits."

The Prince's upper arm was in a "soft" plaster and he would have to keep the arm in a sling for at least two months. The injury was x-rayed at the time of operation and further x-rays will be required. The Prince broke his arm at a polo match in Cirencester on Thursday when he fell after his pony, Echo, tripped.

Ian Orger, the hospital general manager, who shook hands with the Prince as he left, said: "He was a model patient."

"The Prince was a very easy, charming patient and maintained his sense of humour throughout his treatment. His stay has done a lot of good for the National Health Service. We have proved we are capable of providing a very high degree of health care."

Flowers, which filled the ward, were left on the Prince's orders, for other patients to enjoy. Flowers and cards flooded into the hospital after the accident.

Letters, page 11

from The Mouth of The Lough.

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Father to brief officials on fake Lockerbie bomb

By CRAIG SETON

THE father of a victim of the Lockerbie disaster who claims he took a mock bomb through Heathrow and on to a flight to the United States has been invited to reveal how he did it and the identity of the airline at a meeting tomorrow with officials of the Department of Transport.

Dr Jim Swire, leader of the UK Families Group, whose daughter Flora died aged 23 in the bombing, said he carried the device inside a radio-cassette recorder, similar to the one that exploded on Pan Am Flight 103, on to a flight that had been selected for special security. The "experiment" was to test security and because of the refusal of the Department of Transport to order an independent enquiry into the disaster.

Dr Swire refused to name the airline, saying he did not wish to single it out because the Department of Transport was responsible for ensuring that airlines "do their job properly". It was not, though, a Pan Am flight.

He said: "It was not a prank, it was a serious experiment and unfortunately it succeeded. I find it very depressing that 18 months after Lockerbie one can take an identical device through security. I did not do it in order to create friction or irritate anybody, but we want to know what happened and when the truth comes out we want to make sure it does not happen again." Dr Swire is leader of

recorder, which was under some clothes in the suitcase. At Heathrow the flight was selected for special security and the contents of the suitcase were closely inspected by a woman who he believed was employed by the airline.

He said: "The lady took the recorder out and picked it up and said to me, 'have you taken the batteries out, sir?' I replied 'yes' and she put it back in the case. I watched her face when she did this. It was apparent to me that she was not aware that such an object might have any dangerous potential."

The BAA said yesterday that the transport department had overall responsibility for aviation security, including airports. Airports were responsible for searching passengers and their hand baggage while airlines were responsible for the security of aircraft and for hold baggage.

A spokesman said: "In this case, if this was hold baggage, it would be the responsibility of the airline concerned."

Letters, page 11

from The Mouth of The Lough.

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AGENDA

The week ahead

Today
The British Dental Association will discuss dentists' new National Health Service contract at a news conference; homeless children will wait upon Chris Patten, the environment secretary; and a memorial service will be held at St Paul's for Jim Henson, creator of *The Muppets*. The Royal Show opens at Stoneleigh, Warwickshire.

Tomorrow
In the Commons, Opposition day debates take place on the "crisis in our schools" and housing. Nelson Mandela arrives in London for a two-day visit. The east London river crossing planning enquiry opens at West Ham Old Town Hall.

Wednesday
Henley regatta starts. The Harrods summer sale begins. A new *Concise Oxford Dictionary* is published. Frank Sinatra sings at the London Arena.

Thursday
Nato summit convenes in London. The Prince's Youth Business Trust opens its Hyde Park exhibition. Young Entrepreneurs' Showcase, to the public.

Friday
The Church of England General Synod opens in York. The Welsh Conservative conference in Llandudno will hear speeches by John Major and Sir Geoffrey Howe.

Saturday
The 50th anniversary of parachute forces is marked by Airborne Forces Day at the Rushmore Arena, Aldershot.

Sunday
Fighters on display at Duxford, Cambridgeshire.

Soldiers die after car crash

THREE soldiers have died and a fourth was seriously injured yesterday after a head-on car crash.

The accident happened on the A325 at Whitehill, Hampshire, as the soldiers, training at the School of Electrical and Mechanical Engineers at Bordon, Hampshire, returned to base in the early hours of Saturday morning. Their car crashed into a Bedford van.

The three dead soldiers are Lance Corporal Michael Green, aged 28, of The Queen's Own Highlanders, Lance Corporal Colin Metcalf, aged 23, of The 13th/18th Hussars, and Lance Corporal Paul Reynolds, aged 22, of the Royal Electrical and Mechanical Engineers. The fourth soldier, who has not been named, was yesterday in hospital.

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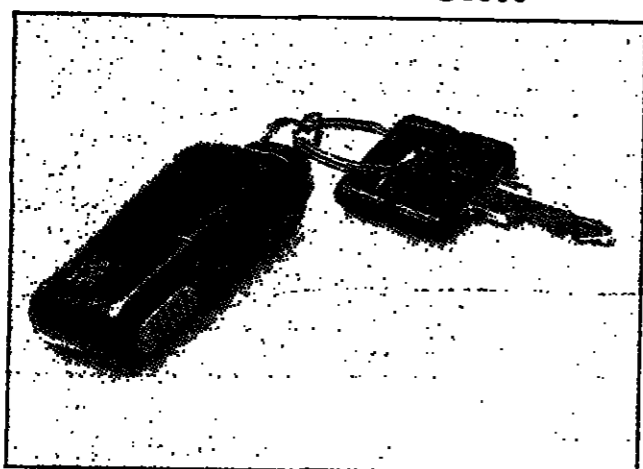
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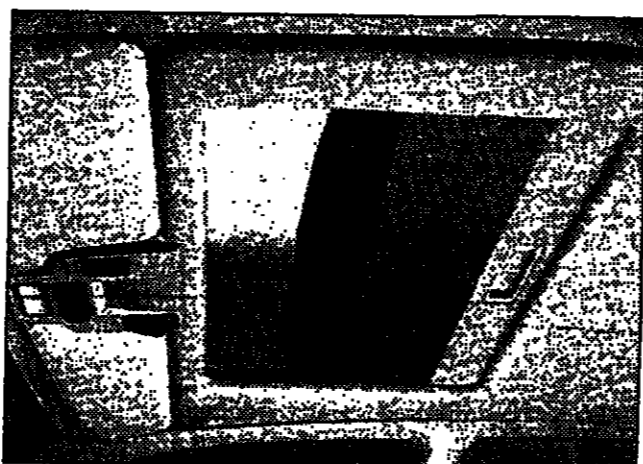
THE REMOTE CONTROL CENTRAL LOCKING.

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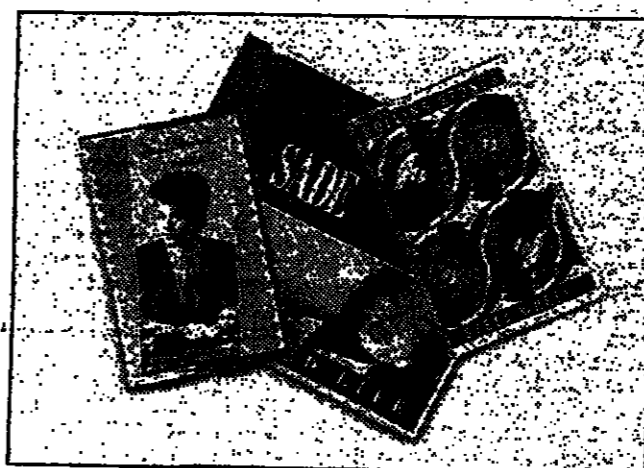
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Mori survey shows 17-point lead for Labour although belief in economic upturn helps Conservative fortunes to revive

Sharp fall in poll tax factor helps standing of Tories

By ROBIN OAKLEY, POLITICAL EDITOR

A SHARP fall in the numbers who believe that the poll tax is among the most important problems facing the country and a growing belief that the Conservatives will succeed in pulling around the British economy has been responsible for a significant improvement in the government's political standing, according to the latest Mori aggregate poll of more than 7,000 people over a three-month period.

But Labour still has a lead of 17 percentage points, enough to give Neil Kinnock a parliamentary majority of nearly 120 if it were repeated across the country on a uniform swing at the next general election.

The recovery in the Conservative fortunes has come too

late to show up significantly in the aggregated three month figures. Over the full period the standing of the parties was Labour 51 per cent, Conservatives 34 per cent, Liberal Democrats 8 per cent, Green Party 4 per cent and others 3 per cent. But in the smaller sample of 1,652 in June, party support was Labour 49 per cent, Conservatives 38 per cent, Liberal Democrats 8 per cent, Greens 3 per cent and others 2 per cent. The Labour lead in that month of 11 points compares with a lead of 23 points in April when Labour had 54 per cent support and the Conservatives only 31 per cent.

A crucial factor, as the graph relating economic optimism to voting intention demonstrates, is the increase in the number of those who believe that the economy will improve over the next 12 months compared with those who believe it will get worse — the economic optimism index (EOI). The index has improved from minus 43 in April, minus 31 in May and minus 24 in June. In March, six people in ten thought that the economy was on the slide, now 46 per cent, an improvement of 19 points in the index. It is scarcely an enthusiastic vote of confidence in the Chancellor of the Exchequer John Major, but it is a considerable improvement.

Another significant factor in the polling data is the number who say that the poll tax is one of the most important issues facing the country. In March, when the Conservatives' fortunes were at their lowest ebb, 49 per cent of those questioned put the poll tax at or near the top of their list. In April, the figure edged down to 46 per cent, in May it fell further to 39 per cent and in June it dropped to 30 per cent.

The poll findings will encourage Chris Patten, the environment secretary, in his battle with the prime minister to avoid changes to the community charge which would involve legislation in the next session of parliament. The lesson of these figures is that the less that is heard about the poll tax, the better are the government's chances of recovery.

Labour generally does well when the National Health Service is rated as an important issue of concern. There again, the figures have dropped consistently all this year, from 31 per cent in January to 25 per cent in March and April and 22 per cent now. They may drop further this summer because the National Health Service Act has now been passed by Parliament, unless the con-

troveries revives outside Parliament.

The latest three month aggregate reflects a period that has seen the Conservatives' worst period in polling history and Labour's best. In all seven polls in April, the Conservatives had a 30 per cent share of the vote plus or minus the two point sampling margin. In all seven Labour had 54 per cent, plus or minus two per cent. Then came the break in the final days of the local government election campaign early in May. Eight of the nine polls taken after that had the Conservatives up three points, to 33 per cent plus or minus, while they had Labour down six points at 48 per cent. In the latest five polls the Conservatives have been up another four points, at 37 per cent plus or minus the two point tolerance. Labour has lost again as the Greens have suffered from their fading profile and the SDP has disappeared.

The aggregate poll shows that the Liberal Democrats, who did not appear at first to gain from the collapse of the SDP, have begun to do so. Their level of support is up three points at 8 per cent. The Conservatives have begun to regain support in the south where they have re-established a one point lead over Labour compared to their three point deficit in the first quarter of 1990. The Liberal Democrats have increased their share of support by three points both in the South and in the Midlands.

The latest quarter has seen a further emphasis of the north-south divide. In the north, Labour leads the Conservatives by 62 per cent to 24 per cent, a rise of 6 points over the last quarter.

Between the last quarter of 1989 and the first quarter of

1990, the Conservative share of the vote in the south dropped ten points. The Tories have regained about a third of that lost support but have a long way to go to re-establish the pattern at the 1987 general election when their support in the south was 52 per cent to 21 per cent for Labour.

Relative degrees of support for the parties among men and women are largely unchanged. In class terms, the Conser-

vatives have gained a point among ABC1s while Labour has lost two points, increasing the Conservative lead in this sector (which represents four voters in ten) from 12 to 15 points. But the Conservatives have lost 2 points and Labour has gained the same amount among the C2 skilled workers who are just under a third of the electorate.

Labour has a lead of 32 points over the Conservatives

in the 18-24 age-group, where the Greens have their highest support at nine per cent. They have a lead of 30 points among the "Thatcher's Children" group aged from 25-34. No one who was 18 in 1975 or later has seen a general election won by anyone other than Mrs Thatcher. Support for Labour in that 25-34 age group has risen by 5 points in the last quarter.

Labour's lead dropped from

32 to 23 points in the last quarter.

The detailed figures on the latest poll will give Conservative strategists some comfort compared with the unrelieved gloom of the previous aggregate poll. But while there are clues from the latest month's figures that the worst is over for the government, Labour's lead remains a substantial one and the Conservative ability to reduce the gap significantly is clearly heavily dependent on the economy continuing right with lower inflation and lower interest rates.

The figures are based on the aggregated findings from Mori's voting intention surveys conducted over the period from April to June 1990. In total 7,485 adults aged 18 plus, including 6,152 expressing a voting intention, were interviewed face to face across Great Britain at 144 constituency sampling points. Data were weighted to represent the profile of the population.

© MORI/TIMES NEWSPAPERS

Source: MORI

Q: What would you say is the most important issue facing Britain today?

What do you see as other important issues facing Britain today?

Unemployment/jobs

NHS

Local government/poll tax

Prices/inflation

Pollution/environment

Nov '88

Jan '89

Mar '89

May '89

Jul '89

Sep '89

Nov '89

Jan '90

Mar '90

May '90

Jun '90

0

10

20

30

40

50

%

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NHS

Unemployment

Prices

Crime

Economy

Education

Disarmament

Poll tax

Apr 19-24

May 17-21

Jun 13-18

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Q: What would you say is the most important issue facing Britain today?

Plans for hospitals may now be law but for the health secretary the battle goes on

Clarke pledges no slowing on health service reforms

By JILL SHERMAN, SOCIAL SERVICES CORRESPONDENT

KENNETH Clarke has good reason to chuckle. On Friday his health service reforms reached the statute book virtually untouched. The Labour party failed to come up with alternative plans and the British Medical Association conceded that doctors would have to co-operate with most of the reforms once they became law. The health secretary had also successfully shrugged off rumours that Mrs Thatcher wanted the programme to slow down.

Yet basking triumphantly under a portrait of his boss at the Conservative party headquarters in Nottingham, a relaxed if somewhat tired Mr Clarke did his best not to appear too complacent. "The debate must move on. We must get on with the action."

Today he will ask for formal submissions from hospitals wishing to become self-governing. He will also lay regulations for the new streamlined health authorities, which will be stripped of local council and trade union members in the next few weeks.

Mr Clarke expects about 70 applications for NHS trusts this month although he refuses to put a target on the number he wants to see going ahead next April. In the long term he is much more ambitious and would like all hospitals to opt out of health authority control and all GP practices to become budget holders. "I do not have a master plan into the next century but if the first, second and third waves are successful it should become the norm to become self-governing. The same goes for GP budget holders," he said.

Self-governing hospitals will be able to set their own pay rates, manage their assets and borrow capital from the private sector. "I want as many NHS trusts from next April as are going to be successful," Mr Clarke said. "One of the mistakes I have got to avoid is giving the go-ahead to ones that might get into trouble."

"I will have to decide whether these people have got well thought out plans about how they are going to improve

the service, and whether they are enthusiastic and competent enough to deliver them. I will not give approval to any that might make a mess of it and damage the reputation of the idea of an NHS trust. I shall want to pick winners."

He is most likely to reject hospitals with a history of financial difficulties. The trusts cannot suddenly start closing wards and beds.

Once applications are submitted there will be a three-month public consultation process run by the regional health authorities and Mr Clarke will choose the winners by the end of October.

He does not underestimate the difficulties of the next few months and expects doctors, unions and labour politicians to fight the applications tooth and nail. The British Medical Association

but it will be up to them who else to approach. Mr Clarke did not rule out household surveys but made clear that he would not be swayed by ballots or petitions.

"Robin Cook, Harriet Harman and Nalago holding banners and handing out balloons and collecting signatures on petitions frankly will be a slightly inane irrelevance to a process of public consultation about how the health service should develop."

He would note what people said about the consequences of the applications for the rest of the service. He would listen to what GPs said about the promoters' plans and comments about the competence of people running them.

Yet he is already sceptical about the exercise. "What always happens with public

reforms but Mr Clarke claims they hold the key to greater consumerism in the service.

"GP fund holders will be the people with the most freedom to specify exactly what they want in terms of quality." Most of these GPs were not going to suddenly start sending patients 50 miles to a hospital they had never used, but they would be able to demand better quality services, including shorter waiting times, where they already referred patients.

From next April, patients are unlikely to see much change but the structures of an internal market will be in place so that money can follow the patient. Mr Clarke argues that once competition is introduced, standards will steadily rise as hospitals start getting paid more for attracting more patients. "I'm a great fan of the NHS but like any British public service it has been too provider-oriented and not responsive to the consumer."

"We are trying to put in place a modern system with all the incentives to make people more consumer oriented."

Eighteen months of battles with the medical profession have left their mark. Mr Clarke looks weary and is prone to colds. Was it all really necessary? Would not the changes, which were already beginning to take place have happened anyway? The resource management system to cost treatment, medical audit to raise clinical standards and trading in some hospitals to reduce waiting lists had started before Mrs Thatcher launched her review in January 1988.

"At the time that Margaret made her announcement, it took me by surprise," Mr Clarke admitted. "I was surprised it was thought necessary. Now, I think the effect of her announcement and the review have been extremely beneficial."

"The pace of change has accelerated markedly. The combination of a white paper saying 'here it is' coupled with a deadline saying 'and it will be here by April 1991' has concentrated minds wonderfully," he said.

Nalago holding marches and handing out balloons will be a slightly inane irrelevance to public consultation

has already announced plans for a "summer offensive" in areas where hospitals want to opt out.

Mr Clarke disclosed that the government would soon launch its own campaign to counter opposition from the BMA and Labour, but declined to give details. "I shall read about what the others propose but I don't want them to read about my proposals," he said, with a wry smile.

Local staff and managers backing the submissions will also be expected to promote positively the plans. The promoters — a new bit of health department jargon — would distribute literature, hold meetings, give interviews to the local press and canvass opinion, he said. Regional health authorities would advise the applications and people would be invited to submit their responses. Regions would make these public and then send them, with their comments, to the health secretary for a decision.

As a result of one of the Lords amendments to the bill, regions will have to consult community health councils,

consultation is that you give an ideal platform for opponents and it is difficult for supporters to come forward, so you have to allow for that," he said. "The unions and local councils will put huge efforts into organising opposition so we will have the same six people writing on different notepaper saying they are against it." He has already said that doctors will not be able to veto plans, even if the majority are opposed.

If Mr Clarke thought patients would benefit would he let the trust go ahead, despite overwhelming staff and public opposition? "Yes, if I am satisfied after considering the serious presentations... not those based on political slogans," he said.

Decisions on which GP budget holders will go ahead will involve no such public consultation, but by the autumn all volunteer practices (300-400) will have to produce details about how they will change or retain existing referral patterns. Budget holders, who can shop around for hospital care, have been dubbed the "wild card" in the



The man who took Thatcherism to the health service: "I'm a great fan of the NHS but like any British public service it has been too provider-oriented", Mr Clarke says

Lawyers fail to spot victims on video

By FRANCES GIBB, LEGAL AFFAIRS CORRESPONDENT

THE ability of lawyers accurately to identify cases of child abuse from examining videotaped interviews is questioned in a new study.

The study's findings, to be announced today at Nottingham Polytechnic law school at a conference on interviewing suspected victims of child abuse, shows that although police came out favourably in picking out suspected cases of abuse, ranking with specialist child psychiatrists, lawyers did relatively badly.

The findings have serious implications for the role of judges and lawyers in interpreting such videotaped interviews when they are used in civil court proceedings. The study concludes that interpretation of such tapes may need to be done by a judge sitting with a special court expert with proven skills in the field.

Under the study, various professional groups were shown videotaped interviews with children and asked to "blind rate" the likelihood of sexual abuse. Although the representatives in each group were able to pick out the non-abused and clearly abused children in most cases, there was a wide spread in the ratings on ambiguous interviews.

Specialist child psychiatrists and police were more consistent in identifying abused children, but lawyers "gave greater credence to children who were spontaneous and convincing, and put little value on non-verbal behaviours or child play, in contrast to police rates," the study says.

When it came to interviews with children, chosen as possible or probable abuse cases, the children often gave hesitant or ambiguous stories, and such interviews were treated with "irritation" or "negativity" viewed by the lawyers, the study shows.

The study, to be published in the *British Medical Journal*, is by Dr Eileen Vizard, Dr Malcolm Wiseman, Dr John Leventhal and Dr Arnon Ben-tovim, who have pioneered the interviewing of suspected victims of child abuse by use of anatomically detailed dolls.

STOP THE CONSERVATION BREAK UP

Call to safeguard the work and expertise of the Nature Conservancy Council and the Countryside Commissions

We the undersigned call for the withdrawal from the Environmental Protection Bill of Part VII, which deals with the re-organisation of the statutory conservation bodies, on the grounds that:

- The re-organisation is based on an inadequate and faulty analysis of the problem, resulting from a failure to consult voluntary and statutory bodies
- there are gross inconsistencies between the arrangements proposed in different parts of the UK, which will complicate working relations between the national voluntary conservation organisations and the statutory bodies and require a wasteful triplication of effort
- the current provisions for the Joint Committee do not guarantee a satisfactory UK nature conservation overview and threaten to weaken rather than strengthen the UK national approach. The relationship between the Joint Committee and the individual country councils is confused, fails to include countryside conservation as well as nature conservation and could jeopardise the quality of conservation generally in the UK
- very substantial extra resources will be needed for the proposed new three-agency structure to be effective in the delivery of conservation policy, but no indication has been given that the resources allocated will be adequate.

We therefore ask for further discussion and consultation on the future arrangements for nature conservation and countryside protection in the context of the Environment White Paper.

Airfields Environment Federation
Amateur Entomologists Society
Avonside Conservation Group
Badenoch and Strathspey Conservation Group
Botanical Society of Edinburgh
Brem Geological Society
British Association of Nature Conservationists
British Bryological Society
British Butterfly Conservation Society
British Cave Research Association
British Dragonfly Society
British Entomological and Natural History Society
British Herpetological Society
British Lichen Society
British Mountaineering Council
British Naturalists Association
British Physiological Society
British Pleridological Society
British Society of Botanical Institutes
British Trust for Conservation Volunteers
British Wildflower Society
Campaign Against Trade in Endangered Species
Campania and Carramung Club
Central Council of Physical Recreation
Conchological Society
Conservation Association of Botanical Societies
Council for National Parks

Council for the Protection of Rural England
Council for Scottish Archaeology
Environmental Investigation Agency
Fairbrother Group
Fauna and Flora Preservation Society
Field Studies Council
Friends of the Earth
Friends of the Earth Scotland
Geographical Association
Geologists Association
Geological Society
Geological Society of London
Green Alliance
Greenpeace UK
Habitat Scotland
Herpetological Conservation Trust
International Council for Bird Preservation (British Section)
International Fund for Animal Welfare
Irish Committee for the Conservation of British Insects
Landlife
London Ecology Committee
Mammal Society
Marine Conservation Society
Mountaineering Council of Scotland
National Association for Outdoor Education
National Caving Association

North East Mountain Trust
North Staffs Group of the Geologists Association
Open Spaces Society
Orkney Environmental Concern Society
Orkney Seal Rescue
Other Trust
Oxford Geology Group
Peak and Northern Footpaths Society
Rambles Association
Rambles Association (Scotland)
Royal Society for Nature Conservation (representing 48 Trusts)
Royal Society for the Protection of Birds
Scottish Community Woods Campaign
Scottish Countryside Activities Council
Scottish Scene Trust
Scottish Wild Land Group
Skye Environmental Centre
Soil Association
South Wales Group of the Geologists Association
Universities Fund for Animal Welfare
Vincent Wildlife Trust
Volunteer Centres
Whale and Dolphin Conservation Society
Wildflower and Wetlands Trust
World Society for the Protection of Animals
World Wide Fund for Nature UK

Youth Hostels Association
Individuals:
Dr Martin Angel
Chris Baines
Dr David Bellamy
Lord Blakenham, NCC Council (1986-90)
Bob Scott, former Director General NCC
Chris Searns
Dr Henry Cleere, British Council for Archaeology (Director)
Professor Philip Corbett, NCC Committee for Scotland
Professor Peter Evans, Chairman NCC Advisory Committee on Birds
Paul Harding, expert on national data management
Richard Mabey, former NCC Council member (1982-85)
Professor Norman Moore, former Chief Advisory Officer NCC (1974-83)
Max Nicholson, Director of Nature Conservancy (1952-68)
Duncan Poore, former Chair, NCC Advisory Committee on Science
Jonathan Porritt
Ian Prest CBE, Director General RSPB, former Deputy Director NCC
Dr Derek Riatcliffe, former Chief Scientist NCC (1973-80)
David Rogers, Chair of NCC's TUS England
Marion Stewart, author
Richard Steele, former Director General NCC (1980-83)
John Theaker, Chair of NCC's TUS & Scotland
Ian Tiltson, Chair of NCC's TUS Wales
Sir Ralph Varney, former Chairman NCC (1980-83)

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هكزام النحل

Lawyers fail to spot victims on video

By FRANCES GIBB
LEGAL AFFAIRS
CORRESPONDENT

The ability of lawyers to identify victims of child abuse from examining videotaped interviews is questioned in a new study.

The study's findings, to be announced today at Nottingham Polytechnic law school at an conference on interviewing victims of child abuse, shows that although the police came out favourably in the study, ranking with specialist psychologists, lawyers relatively badly.

The findings have various implications for the role of lawyers and lawyers in interviewing such videotaped interviews when they are used in court proceedings. The study concludes that the identification of such tapes may be done by a judge with a special court with proven skills in the field.

Under the study, various professional groups were given videotaped interviews of children and asked to identify the children and rate the reliability of the interviews. Although the police and social workers were able to identify the children and rate the reliability of the interviews, the lawyers were not.

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The study, conducted by the British Psychological Society, found that the police and social workers were able to identify the children and rate the reliability of the interviews, the lawyers were not.

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Pressure grows on Kaunda after 'coup' broadcast

From JAN RAATH IN LUSAKA

IN a remarkable display of fatalism, life in the Zambian capital returned yesterday to normal after the weekend's brief flame of hope and joy for opponents of the regime as an apparently drunken junior officer went on radio to claim the army had seized power from President Kaunda.

To the accompaniment of bugle and kettledrum, scarlet and white-jacketed ceremonial soldiers of the presidential guard brought traffic to a halt with the changing of the guard outside State House, with Dr Kaunda still inside. At the market in Mutendere compound — where the anti-Kaunda sentiment had first erupted a week ago in rioting after steep increases in the price of maize meal, the staple diet — the only soldiers present were those haggling over the price of tiny *kapenta* sardines laid out in neat rows on plastic bags.

The armoured personnel carriers parked in the grounds of the mass media complex, from where Lieutenant Mwambo Luchembe told a jubilant nation that Dr Kaunda was no longer in power, had been withdrawn. During the night, cars drove around the capital, the dangers of the dusk-to-dawn curfew largely forgotten.

The *Sunday Mail* of Zambia reported Dr Kaunda as saying that current legislation for "coup plotters" — treason is punishable by death in Zambian law — was "too soft". Observers saw his statement as an admission that the bizarre affair of the early morning was more than a silly hoax.

It has emerged that the lieutenant and a few comrades bluffed their way past the guards at the mass media complex, claiming that Dr Kaunda had been deposed by the army, and proceeded to broadcast the news that filled Zambians with elation over the prospect of a future without "KK".

The Zambian press also reported that Arnold Simuchimba, the minister of information, had the back of his car riddled with bullets by "loyalist soldiers" in the confusion at the complex, and was forced to do a U-turn at high speed. "Kaunda must be feeling extremely insecure right now," said one African diplomat here.

"He knows that any violent attempt to get rid of him will receive the full support of the people, and certainly a big chunk of the army. How would you feel if someone announced you were dead and everybody cheered wildly?"

The main reason for the army's failure to take immediate advantage of Lieutenant Luchembe's action was apparently a lack of organisation. The army is tightly controlled by Alex Shapi, the defence and security secretary, a position within the ruling United National Independence party, while the defence ministry is seen as merely a party department.

Dr Kaunda can expect to be fiercely defended by the small elite paramilitary police, a unit with a reputation for brutality and tight political loyalty to the president. The "paras" are a feared force and were predominantly used during last week's rioting. Western diplomats also believe that Dr Kaunda could rely on the support of the small but significant air force.

Another factor in his favour is the existence of a network of informers known as "shoo-shoo" from among his party's youth organization, who patrol the shabby compound markets on the alert for loose talk from senior civil servants, students and military personnel. Many of those who revealed in *Cairo* *Roar* on Saturday morning in the belief that the President had been overthrown were stricken with fear that they have been seen to be rejoicing.

Observers now see President Kaunda walking a precarious path. As he unfolds further the structural adjustment programme to attempt to reverse the economic disasters of the last 25 years, Zambians will increasingly be feeling the pinch of austerity, providing fertile ground for dissent.

"For how long are we going to keep tightening our belts?" asked John Kaunda in the letters column of the *Sunday Mail* yesterday. "Are we not going to break our spinal cords?"

Dr Kaunda announced last week that there would be a referendum on October 17 for the country to vote on a move to a multi-party democracy. He has made it clear he wants a "no" vote.

● **HARARE:** President Mugabe of Zimbabwe reaffirmed his commitment to socialism and a one-party state at the weekend, regardless of the troubles these policies seem to have caused Dr Kaunda in neighbouring Zambia (Michael Hartnack writes).

At a special consultative meeting with his ruling Zanu (PF) party, Mr Mugabe said that party leaders who warned that his plans to introduce a socialist one-party state would deter Western financial support were inviting their comrades "to become (Judas) Iscariots".

In an unusually passionate diatribe, he attacked the United States and Western Europe, which "only yesterday were our rampant colonisers and inhuman slavemasters".

Residents in Batticaloa say the "hooded ones" are already at work there. They will probably soon begin operating in Trincomalee, the main town in eastern Sri Lanka, since a 1pm curfew went into effect yesterday as police began house-to-house searches for Tiger suspects.

Three weeks after the start of the latest round in Sri Lanka's new war, the town is tense. With the funeral yesterday of 14 people massacred by the Tigers when they began their attacks on June 11, and whose bodies were found two days ago, Tamils in the refugee camps fear renewed attacks.

"People are afraid the funeral may release emotions among the Sinhalese community and lead to fresh attacks on them," said a local government official who is a Tamil. Refugees sheltering at St Joseph's School, where 300 families have sought sanctuary, said they were also worried about relatives who had been taken away.

One woman said her nephew, Solomon Rungie, aged 14, had been arrested by soldiers the previous day. "We have no idea what has happened to him," she said. "He is only a schoolboy and never harmed anyone." Tamils are keeping boys over 12 out of sight of the army and police (Tiger guerrillas are aged from 12 upwards).

Brigadier Lucky Wijeratne, commander of the Trincomalee district, says such fears are unrealistic. "The police have been deployed to prevent any such outbreak," he said. "They have taken charge of security here to ensure nothing happens to the Tamils, now or in the future."

This might be considered an insensitive move by some, as Tamil civilians claim it was the police who rampaged through Trincomalee on "Bloody Friday" last month, burning and looting stores. Brigadier Wijeratne, who likes to keep the Red Cross "rules for behaviour in combat" pinned to the wall of his command post, allows that some police "may have stood by" during the attacks, but he says the handover to the police released his troops for combat.

"We will try to kill as many Tigers as possible," the Brigadier, who is considered one of Sri Lanka's best commanders, said. "The more we kill, the fewer we will have to deal with in the future when they launch their guerrilla war."

But he said there must be a different approach with the civilian population. "Excessive force is counter-productive. You have to be a little forceful at the beginning but then discretion should come into play."

So far, foreign analysts here have given the Sri Lankan army high marks for restraint in a war that was, undeniably, this time, started by the Tamil separatists. But there is less enthusiasm for the police, who are a less well-trained and disciplined body. They also have legitimate grudges against the Tigers, who have carried out unprovoked massacres of disarmed policemen.

Meanwhile, exchanges of mortar and small-arms fire continued around the besieged army fort at Jaffna, in the Tamil heartland in northern Sri Lanka.



A Peking nurse wheeling out a trolley of new-born babies. China yesterday began a population census, a huge task in a country where 50,000 children are born a day

Sri Lanka towns tense as police start clear-up

From JAMES PRINGLE IN TRINCOMALEE

AS IF there were not enough horrors in Sri Lanka's new communal war, the "hooded ones" have begun to appear in towns captured by the Sri Lankan army.

These are members of the minority Tamil community who "agree" to assist the army. Anonymous garbed in makeshift hoods, they identify members, military or political, of the Liberation Tigers of Tamil Eelam, the Tamil separatist group fighting the government.

Residents in Batticaloa say the "hooded ones" are already at work there. They will probably soon begin operating in Trincomalee, the main town in eastern Sri Lanka, since a 1pm curfew went into effect yesterday as police began house-to-house searches for Tiger suspects.

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Japan's jobless whalers keep harpoons bright

From JOE JOSEPH IN TAJI, JAPAN

WATARU Kohama hunted whales in the Antarctic when Tajii was a busy port and whalers gathered in its bars to tell of minke that got away. Now Tajii has lost its bustle, Kohama has lost his job and whalers gossip about which factory needs odd-job men.

Whaling is still in Tajii's blood and the people of the town hope that one day soon the world will stop looking on them as ogres. In the meantime Tajii, a remote speck on the mountainous coast of southern Japan, earns a steadier income from its whaling museum than from whaling.

The Moby Dick restaurant here still serves a big menu of whalemeat, which tastes a bit like chewy beef. But the prices have risen since the early 1960s, when whalemeat was a staple food. Today the bill for whale *sukiyaki* makes it a place for a treat, not a lunch-time snack.

After nearly 40 years' manning harpoon guns, Mr Kohama was told by his boss in 1987 that the International Whaling Commission ban on commercial hunts meant no more work for him.

After October, Mr Kohama will no longer qualify for the dole. He is hoping, with the bruised confidence of the outcast, that the IWC meeting, which opens today in The Netherlands, will not kill Japan's whaling skills altogether by banning "research" whaling, under which Japan has been taking 300 or so minke a year from the Antarctic. So is Tajii, Japan's oldest whaling port. About 25 years ago the town had more than 250 whalers, providing one-third of its income. Now the 10 whalers who hunt off Japan's coast and the six more who work for the government research programme contribute barely 3 per cent of the town's revenue.

Japan says its research whaling is vital to show that there are enough minke whales left to allow controlled hunts. Many powerful IWC delegates say Japan is helping to drive many species of whale close to extinction. They argue that research whaling is a trick to get around the IWC moratorium. They will fume once again when Japan announces that it plans to take another 300 minke in the Antarctic next winter.

At the age of 59, Mr Kohama is amiable and bright, but finding work hard to pick up. He knows whaling stirs up emotions and that many foreigners think him a barbarian, but still he dreams of returning one day to peering across the Antarctic through the gunlight of his 90lb explosive-charged harpoon.

"I was in the business from 1948 to 1987. I stopped after the IWC ban on whaling took my job," he said. "My company disappeared. Some of my friends still catch whales along the coast: blackfish, whales, Baird's beaked whales and dolphins."

"By the time I quit I was catching only minke whales because the IWC had slapped bans on all the others. The bigger whales were the greatest challenge."

"I would love to return to whaling if the IWC lifted its ban. I think the way Japanese people look at things is 180 degrees different from Americans. Britons and other Westerners. In the States, whaling was a job for low-class people. But in Japan... whalers commanded the same respect as samurai."

"I think Japan is misunderstood. Western people see whales only as cuddly, cute things. Also whales have become a symbol of the environmental movement to save the earth. But Japanese people traditionally regarded whales as just another kind of food."

The people of Tajii are prickly and defensive about Western criticism of the way they would prefer to earn their living. Yoji Kita, who looks after whaling affairs at Tajii's town hall, said: "Japanese people are called barbaric because they eat whales. When I protest that you eat cows, the answer is that cows are bred to be eaten. But that is just Western people's arrogance."

● **OSLO:** Norway is gearing up for another diplomatic goal (Tony Samstag writes). Two months ago, on the eve of an environmental conference in Bergen, the government announced it wished to resume the commercial hunting of whales. The resulting uproar drowned out the scientific arguments, and also the more urgent global themes of the conference, on which Norway had staked its image as a world leader in conservation.

This week the Norwegian delegation to the IWC will argue on the basis of an as yet unfinished five-year research programme, that there are more than enough minke whales in the northeast Atlantic to justify a small commercial catch.

Soviet Jews flooding into Israel

ALMOST 56,000 Jewish immigrants, mostly from the Soviet Union, settled in Israel in the first six months of the year, the semi-governmental Jewish Agency said yesterday (Our Foreign Staff writes).

Uri Gordon, the agency's immigration director, said 55,938 immigrants, 48,276 of them Soviet Jews, arrived between January and June. In June alone, Soviet Jews accounted for 9,305 of the 10,642 new arrivals.

Meanwhile, Israel yesterday freed about 140 Palestinian prisoners on the eve of a three-day Muslim holiday, but barred the former pop singer Cat Stevens, a Muslim convert, from entering the country, sending him back to London as "an undesirable".

Seine fish die
Versailles — France called out 70 soldiers to help 200 workers clean up an estimated 80 tons of dead fish floating in the Seine, apparently victims of river pollution after rainstorms. (AP)

Seven expelled
Ulan Bator — Mongolia's ruling Communist party has expelled seven prominent members and warned five others about misuse of power under Yumzhagin Tsedenbal, the deposed hardline president. (Reuters)

Rebels cut roads
Aranyaprathet, Thailand — Khmer Rouge forces have cut all roads linking towns in northwest Cambodia with the capital, Phnom Penh, the radical faction's non-communist allies said. (Reuters)

US worker held
Bacolod, Philippines — Communist rebels fighting for the removal of US military bases kidnapped Timothy Swanson, aged 26, an American Peace Corps worker from his rural home in the central Philippines, officials said. (Reuters)

Haj climax
Nicosia — About 1.5 million Muslims converged on Mount Arafat in the climax of the Haj, the annual pilgrimage to Mecca. (Reuters)

Tax dodge curb
Buenos Aires — Argentina is to set up a tax court to curtail widespread evasion, the economy minister, Antonio Gonzalez, said. (AP)

Biya re-elected
Yaounde — Paul Biya, the Cameroon president, was re-elected as head of the ruling Cameroon People's Democratic Movement. (AFP)

Drug charges
Bogotá — Two Colombians wanted in the United States on drug trafficking charges have been handed over to US authorities and flown to Florida, the Colombian news agency Colprensa reported. (Reuters)

Back in line
Addis Ababa — A recently ordered general mobilisation against northern Ethiopia rebels began with retired soldiers and police re-enlisting, state radio said, without giving numbers. (AP)

Pretoria reform eclipses liberals

From GAVIN BELL IN JOHANNESBURG

ZACH de Beer is nobody's fool and he says he is not about to buy a pig in a poke. If his political fortunes continue to decline, however, his purchasing power may not stretch even to the poke.

As one of three co-leaders of South Africa's Democratic party (DP), Dr de Beer has presided over a promising rise and a spectacular fall. After little more than a year of existence and a creditable performance in its first general election, the liberal coalition has been eclipsed by the reforms introduced by the governing National party.

For years a lone voice of sanity in the madhouse of apartheid, the liberals are being swept aside by the winds of change which they struggled to whistle up. A commentator portrays them standing outside a conference room, their noses pressed against the windows, watching enviously as the government and the African National Congress debate the country's future.

The party, after winning 34 of the 166 elected seats in the white House of Assembly last September, this month saw its candidate in a by-election lose his deposit.

Dr de Beer concedes with disarming frankness that the party's world has been turned topsy-turvy, with at least a quarter of its support switching to the Nationalists. "For the last 30 years it has been

easy. If you believed in liberal values you backed the Progressives or the DP. That is no longer the case," he said.

The figurative pig to which he referred in a recent interview is a pact with the Nationalists, which he dismisses on the grounds that the ruling party has not defined its concept of a post-apartheid society. On the other hand, he says, "there can be no question of joining the ANC while it is still a socialist party and a question mark remains over its commitment to democracy."

The dilemma is acute, and has exposed divergent tendencies within the liberal camp. Dr de Beer said: "They're milling around, positions are changing. My own feeling is that the majority believe the DP can have a healthy influence in the negotiation process, and we should avoid being too close to either side. The overwhelming view in the DP is to go straight down the middle."

There is unquestionably a place for a party of the centre committed to multiracial democracy in the shifting landscape of South African politics, but nobody seems sure where it is. Robin Carlisle, a party strategist, reverts to basics. "Promoting liberal values is currently the only justification with the electorate for our continued existence," he said.

At a special consultative meeting with his ruling Zanu (PF) party, Mr Mugabe said that party leaders who warned that his plans to introduce a socialist one-party state would deter Western financial support were inviting their comrades "to become (Judas) Iscariots".

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Residents in Batticaloa say the "hooded ones" are already at work there. They will probably soon begin operating in Trincomalee, the main town in eastern Sri Lanka, since a 1pm curfew went into effect yesterday as police began house-to-house searches for Tiger suspects.

Three weeks after the start of the latest round in Sri Lanka's new war, the town is tense. With the funeral yesterday of 14 people massacred by the Tigers when they began their attacks on June 11, and whose bodies were found two days ago, Tamils in the refugee camps fear renewed attacks.

"People are afraid the funeral may release emotions among the Sinhalese community and lead to fresh attacks on them," said a local government official who is a Tamil. Refugees sheltering at St Joseph's School, where 300 families have sought sanctuary, said they were also worried about relatives who had been taken away.

One woman said her nephew, Solomon Rungie, aged 14, had been arrested by soldiers the previous day. "We have no idea what has happened to him," she said. "He is only a schoolboy and never harmed anyone." Tamils are keeping boys over 12 out of sight of the army and police (Tiger guerrillas are aged from 12 upwards).

Brigadier Lucky Wijeratne, commander of the Trincomalee district, says such fears are unrealistic. "The police have been deployed to prevent any such outbreak," he said. "They have taken charge of security here to ensure nothing happens to the Tamils, now or in the future."

This might be considered an insensitive move by some, as Tamil civilians claim it was the police who rampaged through Trincomalee on "Bloody Friday" last month, burning and looting stores. Brigadier Wijeratne, who likes to keep the Red Cross "rules for behaviour in combat" pinned to the wall of his command post, allows that some police "may have stood by" during the attacks, but he says the handover to the police released his troops for combat.

"We will try to kill as many Tigers as possible," the Brigadier, who is considered one of Sri Lanka's best commanders, said. "The more we kill, the fewer we will have to deal with in the future when they launch their guerrilla war."

But he said there must be a different approach with the civilian population. "Excessive force is counter-productive. You have to be a little forceful at the beginning but then discretion should come into play."

So far, foreign analysts here have given the Sri Lankan army high marks for restraint in a war that was, undeniably, this time, started by the Tamil separatists. But there is less enthusiasm for the police, who are a less well-trained and disciplined body. They also have legitimate grudges against the Tigers, who have carried out unprovoked massacres of disarmed policemen.

Meanwhile, exchanges of mortar and small-arms fire continued around the besieged army fort at Jaffna, in the Tamil heartland in northern Sri Lanka.

Walking in fear under the imam's relentless gaze

TEHRAN NOTEBOOK by Jamie Dettmer

Savak, the Shah of Iran's infamous secret police, has long gone but the new oppression has its own active and cruel guardians. They are supported in Tehran by an army of part-time snipers. Anyone intent on bucking the puritanical fundamentalist system will have to take on the Revolutionary Guards, local Soviet-like security committees called *komehles*, the police, and the intelligence services. This is a city under siege, not from without but from within. Roadblocks are common; patrols of moral vigilantes are frequent. Women are stopped if they have the slightest touch of make-up on. Couples walking together who are not married face serious problems. Torture is frequently used in the regime's jails, even on those who have committed minor transgressions.

Ayatollah Khomeini stares at you almost wherever you go in Tehran. His photographed and painted eyes catch yours in almost every office, shop and public place. On street corners, there he is in large portrait from high up on a building, frequently accompanied by an uplifting slogan such as "Down with America". He once

said: "An Islamic regime must be serious in every aspect of life." Big Imam is watching you.

The effect of all this moral security is to create an unrelenting atmosphere of fear. A middle-aged, middle-class woman came up to

me in an office of a ministry in Tehran last week. When the officials left the room for a minute she gestured towards the photograph of Khomeini in the corner and then put her hand over her mouth. Looking over her shoulder, she whispered: "No one can speak in Iran." To emphasize this, she

then pretended to bandage up her whole head. She would not talk, she was too scared. I pushed my calling card towards her as a sad gesture of solidarity.

Last week, in the wake of the earthquake, three Islamic clerics were asked several religious questions about burial. One was whether a man should wash the body of a dead woman to whom he was not related. Two of the mullahs said the body could be buried without being washed. The third argued that the man should blindfold himself and get a pre-pubescent child to direct his hand in the washing of the body.

Sometimes, it is hard to fathom out how "they" know the moral codes are being broken. In the BBC editing room in the Laleh Hotel last week the telephone rang at 7pm one night. Two BBC journalists and a female reporter from a foreign broadcasting organisation were looking through some clips. "It is after 6pm. You have a woman in the room. It is not permitted," declared the hotel security man. How did he know? Had he or one of the

numerous snoopers in Tehran been listening outside the door? Or were rooms occupied by certain television companies and newspapers at the hotel bugged?

One evening, I was saying goodnight to one of the hotel clerks. By way of passing, I asked if there was still horse-racing in Tehran. He grinned and said: "You can only ride horses for exercise now." The hotel security man was over in a shot to question the hotel clerk about my enquiry. He scribbled madly in a little notebook. The next day I was questioned by an official of the Islamic guidance ministry about why I was so interested in gambling.

People do not smile often in Tehran. There is not much to smile about. The cost of living is rocketing, basic goods are in short supply, power cuts hit the city almost once a day, clubs and discotheques are being closed and few cinemas operate. At least half of the items on restaurant menus are "off today". The two television channels are dominated by grey-looking mullahs discussing the finer points of Islam. There are strict controls on the type of music

that can be sold or listened to. Western pop music is considered evil as it is believed to encourage sensual feelings. Iranian instrumental music and revolutionary songs are, the staple fare. "You're at your most safe with funeral dirges," said a taxi driver. "We're good at wailing and mourning."

A rebellious streak among the women of Tehran can still be signalled beneath the *chador*, at least at ankle height. True believers wear dark, wool-like socks. The uncommitted sport modern designer stockings or even jeans beneath the black cloth. American trainer shoes are another tell-tale sign. But not every woman is confined to Islamic garb. These fashionable folk come from the rich districts of north Tehran and are almost immune from the Revolutionary Guards because their husbands and fathers graze the palms of the regime. They are free to dress in lightweight French raincoats and chic designer scarves. Alcoholic drinks, banned in Iran, are served in the homes of the north Tehrani. Evidently even this regime has its price.

Walking in fear under the imam's relentless gaze

Final curtain for the Ostmark and border controls

East Berlin partying ushers in cash union

From ANNE McELVOY in EAST BERLIN

THE pubs overflowed and the tills rattled for the last time to the tinny sound of East German marks on Saturday night as East Berliners gathered in bars and cafes to celebrate the arrival of the German mark.

But there was little nostalgia for the currency widely known as *aluchips* because of its light weight and useless value as the countdown began at five minutes to midnight.

At the former Stasi Palace of Culture in the East Berlin suburb of Adlershof, voices were raised in the East German national anthem *Arise from ruins* as crowds of young East Germans gathered for the special event of the year, the "Dance into the DMark".

The walls of the building were decorated with the propaganda of the former regime including day-glo pictures of a tight-lipped Erich

Barriers down for tourism

From GÉRARD STEICHEN in EAST BERLIN

GISELA Wegardt, an East Berlin teacher, is off to Athens next week with ten crisp 100-mark notes to spend.

"A lot of people may want a new colour television or a new car," Frau Wegardt, aged 39, said of the shopping lists of other East Germans who, like her, got to cash in their worthless Ostmarks for West German currency yesterday. "But I want to travel. That's what I missed most during all those years we were penned up here under communism."

East Germans were forced by the Iron Curtain and unconvertible currency to holiday in other Warsaw Pact countries. Hungary was a favourite, along with Romania, Czechoslovakia and Poland. Trips to the West were strictly regulated and largely forbidden. However, that all began to change with the crumbling of the Berlin Wall.

Now, with hard currency in their pockets for the first time, East Germans are about to join their well-travelled western cousins.

West Germany is still the preferred destination for most East Germans, but travel officials say that trips to Austria, Italy, France, Greece and Spain are on the increase.

East German travel agents say interest in the traditional lake district holiday sites in Hungary is down in some cases by 80 per cent. Travel agencies have sprouted worldwide destinations.

Leading article, page 11



An East Berlin guard removing a sign at a border crossing at Potsdamerplatz. All controls between East and West Germany ceased at midnight on Saturday

Socialists mourn passing of an obsolete currency

From ANNE McELVOY in EAST BERLIN

AMID the tipsy choruses of the Deutschmark carousers early yesterday, a small group brandishing the East German flag stood mournfully, ignored by one and all and fortified only by obstinate belief.

The "sell-out protest action", by the rump of the Party of Democratic Socialism, the Trotskyite League and a few black-clad *Autonomen*, drew about 100 demonstrators and not the slightest attention from those they claimed to represent.

Even Gregor Gysi, the charismatic socialist leader who might have added a spark of radical chic to the protest, had declined to attend the demonstration against monetary union, explaining that he "preferred live causes to lost ones".

The Ostmark, the photocopy literature explained, was "the currency of solidar-

ity, not repression and exploitation". An uncertain rendition of the *Internationale* was drowned out by loudspeakers blasting "money—that's what I want".

The group is not alone in its belief that the union has come at a pace and under conditions determined by Bonn, but the majority of the doubters had evidently decided to join the party and worry about the consequences later.

"The atmosphere here is disgusting, these people are celebrating their own future misfortune," fumed Peter Hasselbach, wearing a banner reading "For sale one country, well situated in the heart of Europe, docile workforce and bargain basement price".

Herr Hasselbach admitted that he would, however, be queuing up next morning for his share of Deutschmarks. "We have to be able to finance

the struggle somehow," he said.

Heinrich Albertz, the former mayor of West Berlin, earned the biggest cheer as he bemoaned the "quiet invasion" of banks, businesses and speculators into East Germany, commenting that "an invasion of troops would be more honest than what is happening here".

"Frankly, I'd rather have the money if you don't mind," came the voice of a heckler.

The communist daily, *Neues Deutschland*, whose advertising looked incongruous unfurled across the Alexanderplatz station where the queues were waiting patiently for the pay-out, carried a front-page leading article entitled "Adieu GDR".

It informed its dwindling readership that capitalism, despite its appeal, was not the answer to the world's problems.

East Germany touts for business on DM-day

From IAN MURRAY in BONN

THE great political adventure of reunification began in earnest yesterday, when the Deutschmark became the sole currency of both Germanies. So far unity has been largely about demonstrations, negotiations and elections. The Berlin Wall may have crumbled, but there were still two sovereign states.

From yesterday East Germany, established more than 40 years ago as an alternative socialist state, lost control over its economy and started touring for investment.

The state treaty on currency, economic and social union is 33 pages long and essentially acts as a lifeline to East Germans until they can become viable. It gives them a feel for the benefits of the West German way of life and means that their debts and obligations, their ecological problems and industrial inefficiencies are now the responsibility of the rich blood brothers next door.

Negotiated in only four weeks, the document cuts corners which have given the opposition parties chances to attack government policy. At the same time the government has argued that it had to be done quickly to stop a continuing mass emigration. The economists wanted to move more cautiously, but the politicians prevailed.

The basis for currency union was the most contentious between the Bundesbank, which has to administer it, and the government. Much against its will the Bundesbank accepted an exchange rate of one Deutschmark for one Ostmark for salaries and pensions, as well as for the first 4,000 marks of savings for all those between 14 and 60.

Children are only allowed to exchange 2,000 marks at that rate, while pensioners are entitled to change up to 6,000 marks. All other savings have to be converted at two-to-one.

This will add around a fifth to the amount of money in circulation in West Germany and could fuel inflation, although the signs are that East Germans plan to hang on to their savings in order to face higher living costs.

Less controversially, the treaty also makes a move towards ensuring that social security benefits are equal in both countries. Pensioners are not only being paid at a rate of one-for-one but are being increased, with a maximum 70 per cent of wages paid to anyone with 45 years' service.

For the unemployed there is also to be help on West German lines, although it remains to be seen whether the initial cash available through a special start-up fund will be adequate if gloomy predictions about the number of bankruptcies prove true. Some estimates show that up to a third of all jobs could be lost in a massive shake-out of unproductive labour.

Figures show that the productivity level in East Germany is around 40 per cent that of West Germany. Wages are only a third of those in the West, but with full employ-

ment and subsidised rents and food, it has been possible to survive. As Western prices begin to bite, East German workers will have to increase productivity if they are to earn enough to live on. West German companies will have to gamble on higher productivity to compensate for the extra cost of renovating or rebuilding antiquated plants.

The success or failure of the gamble hangs on how fast economic union becomes a reality. That in turn depends on how fast the East German government speeds through the necessary legislation to create the framework for a real free-market economy.

West German companies have been holding back on joint ventures, waiting for an end to the old restrictions on private businesses which made it impossible to hold a controlling stake in any company, with the state holding at least a 51 per cent share.

Evidence that West German companies will move east quickly if this restriction is dropped came in the successful bid this week by the Allianz insurance group for 51 per cent of the East German state insurance scheme. Even though this will need a DM2 billion (£707 million) investment, Allianz has been keen to win control, and with it the near monopoly, of all East German insurance policies.

While the East German government sets out to amend the necessary laws, the West German government takes over fiscal policy for a country which is economically ruined. It will be paying the cost of bringing industry up to meet West German environmental standards, including the nuclear power industry. It will be finding DM55 billion to install a functioning telephone service. It will be encouraging private industry through tax incentives to invest in East Germany.

A triumph for 'Teutonic lust'

By LIBBY JUKES

IF ALL goes according to plan, the two Germanies will become one in less than six months, the day after a pan-German general election scheduled for December 12. Yet it was not until last month that this plan emerged and Helmut Kohl, the West German chancellor, was able to declare: "Now we know that 1990 will be the year of German unity."

His comment came during a visit to East Berlin when, observing a session of the Volkskammer from the public gallery, he became aware of "a strong will to unify as soon as possible". A few weeks previously, he had told the European Community line that reunification would take place only after proper consultation—in the words of Margaret Thatcher, when it had been "thought through", probably in 1992.

This line was agreed at the Strasbourg summit last December, and coincided with a warning by James Baker, the United States Secretary of State, that "if it happens too abruptly, there is a greater chance of it not happening peacefully". On reunification, the final summit communiqué said: "We seek the strengthening of the state of peace in Europe, in which the German people will regain its unity through free self-determination. This process should take place peacefully and democratically, in full respect of the relevant agreements and principles defined in the Helsinki Final Act."

This piece of Euro-speak was hardly likely to quell the fires of what Mrs Thatcher called "the Teutonic lust" for reunification kindled by Herr Kohl at the crumbling of the

Berlin Wall last year, when he warned that "those who do not want to order our countrymen about should now refrain from trying to convince them that the best course for our fatherland would be to maintain its division". But the communiqué represented an advance on Mrs Thatcher's insistence at the opening of the summit that "borders are not on the agenda", and would not be for ten or 15 years.

However reluctant his allies were in those early days, Herr Kohl had the lever that German reunification was a democratic aspiration for which they had always professed their support. "Freedom was, is and will always remain the central issue of the German question," he said. "That means that our countrymen must decide their future for themselves. No one today knows what a reunited Germany will finally look like. I am sure, however, that unity will come, if the German people want it."

Mrs Thatcher responded that Hitler had been a democratically elected leader, and at meetings in February with Tadeusz Mazowiecki, the Polish prime minister, and leaders of the Jewish community in Britain, evoked "bitter memories of the past".

Mrs Thatcher's main concern was that early reunification should not lead to President Gorbachev's premature decline.

Where journalists had written of a "stampede" towards reunification, they now refer to a "steamroller" and, with economic union looming, even Mrs Thatcher recently admitted that the process was "unstoppable", forcing the pace of diplomatic efforts to accommodate it.

Ethnic Albanians boycott Kosovo referendum

From REUTERS in PRISTINA

ETHNIC Albanians in Yugoslavia's fractured Kosovo province yesterday boycotted a snap referendum on a new constitution which would limit the autonomy of the province.

The Serbian constitution, if adopted, would postpone free elections and increase control over Kosovo from Serbia, the largest and most left-leaning member of the Yugoslav federation.

Municipal leaders in at least four Kosovo towns refused to open polling stations and

Tanjug news agency said most of the province's majority Albanian population ignored the vote.

Ethnic Albanian opposition parties, whose goal is to win republic status for Kosovo within Yugoslavia, called the referendum unconstitutional and urged the boycott.

More than 50 people, mostly Albanians, have been killed in Kosovo over the past year in riots for greater autonomy from Serbia. Kosovo has been the epicentre of unrest in Yugoslavia's six republics. Slovenia, the most westernised republic, is working on a constitution taking it to the

brink of secession while Croatia insists its sovereignty be respected. Serbia has said it will declare independence if the federation falls apart.

The referendum was called by Serbian authorities on June 25 to decide whether free elections should be held before or after the new constitution was adopted.

Serbia fears that Albanian opposition groups, which it says want to annex Kosovo to neighbouring Albania, would win a landslide victory if elections were held before the new constitution was adopted.

But ethnic Albanians argue the constitution is an attempt

to strip them of any chance of political power. "In my opinion the referendum is unconstitutional and undemocratic," wrote Ibrahim Rugova, president of the powerful Democratic Alliance of Kosovo said.

"Where else in the world is a referendum called in six days? We don't accept the Serbian initiative for the new constitution. It will practically suspend the province and we will have less autonomy than a county seat," he added.

Staff at several polling stations visited by journalists said that no Albanians had turned out to vote, while Serbs

had rushed to the polls. Official results are expected next week.

Kosovo has for decades been the site of conflict between 1.7 million Albanians and 200,000 Serbs and Montenegrins, thousands of whom have fled. Tensions have risen in recent months as the authority of official pro-Serbian institutions has eroded.

"Official organs have power but no authority over the people whereas we have the authority but no formal power," Mr Rugova said, adding that he favoured Kosovo remaining within Yugoslavia.



Owner and Delbanian spot rivals in Bucharest at the first Romanian international dog show for seven years

Bucharest seeks aid for economy

Bucharest — Romania needs \$75 million a year in foreign cash to repair the damage left by Nicolae Ceausescu, the executed dictator, Theodor Stolojan, its new finance minister, said yesterday.

He said an International Monetary Fund team would arrive in Romania early this week, and he hoped its report would open the way to an influx of foreign capital.

The IMF visit underlines the change in Romania's attitude towards foreign debt after Ceausescu, who inflicted harsh austerity measures but cut borrowing to zero. (Reuters)

Soviet hijacker is questioned

Moscow — Soviet civil aviation authorities say airport security must be tightened, after the sixth hijacking in less than a month. (Nicholas Beeston writes)

A 19-year-old Soviet student was being questioned by Swedish police yesterday after he seized control of a flight from Lvov to Leningrad. He surrendered on arrival in Stockholm, claiming he had hijacked the aircraft to avoid military service.

Burma releases election result

Rangoon — Burma's military government yesterday published the final results of multi-party elections five weeks ago, confirming an opposition landslide. The *Working People's Daily* said the pro-government National Unity party won its 10th seat in Sagging division, the last constituency to file returns in Burma's first free election in 30 years. (Reuters)

Nato stage managers weigh up how to play London show

From PETER STOTHARD US EDITOR, IN WASHINGTON

THE negotiators planning this week's Nato summit in London are like theatrical producers plotting a European tour. At every session the same questions are asked: how will it play in Moscow, the suburbs of Cologne, the country towns of Belgium, on Capitol Hill in Washington?

As United States officials see it, this week's stop in the great diplomatic roadshow is not an occasion at which great decisions will be made, but an opportunity to please several different audiences at a critical time in the politics of Europe.

The three main targets of the message are the Germans, the non-German peoples of Nato and the Warsaw Pact, and the Soviet leadership. The reaction of none can be taken for granted. The success of the summit will be largely judged by the scores on the trans-continental claqueter.

The front-row seats are all taken by the Russians. Before

the Washington summit last month, President Bush presented a nine-point plan to reassure Moscow about the benefits of allowing a united Germany to be a Nato member. It was not enough.

Since then President Gorbachev's negotiators have variously asked for more money, fewer German troops and a more defined role for their favourite club, the Conference on Security and Co-operation in Europe (CSCE). None of these is outside the scope of sensible bargaining.

A more precise definition for the CSCE is almost certain to emerge in the summit communiqué. According to yesterday's *Washington Post*, the United States is also prepared to offer withdrawal of all its nuclear artillery shells from Europe (CSCE). None of these is outside the scope of sensible bargaining.

Overall troop levels in

Europe will be discussed. US officials are cautious, however, about plans by Hans-Dietrich Genscher, the West German foreign minister, for a German non-Nato force to be based in what is currently East Germany. The summit will be examining ways in which it might also force Moscow into troop withdrawals from the western Soviet Union as well as from Eastern Europe.

The size of Moscow's "ransom" money for letting its satellite states go free will also be raised. But it will be a bigger part of the agenda at next week's Houston meeting of the Group of Seven countries.

The difficulty for the Nato summiters is to discover what the Soviet attitude will accept on all these issues and what more, if anything, it will give in return. Two years ago it was much easier to ascertain what Moscow wanted. It might have been impossible to give it to them then, but the ambitions were clear.

Today, as the Soviet Com-

munist party prepares to judge on the disappointments of perestroika, so even Mr Gorbachev, say US officials, knows how much reassurance he has to bring home.

In the past few days President Bush has admitted to the possibility of a new non-aggression pledge by Nato. But some diplomats point out that the Helsinki Declaration is already a commitment of non-aggression. So why the fuss, they ask. The answer is that the US wants to provide as much cover for a Soviet retreat as it decently can.

Mr Bush said last week that he felt "a disproportionate responsibility to convince Mr Gorbachev that German membership in Nato is not threatening to the best interests of the Soviet Union".

Even in making that statement, he was playing a role. Few US observers think that Mr Gorbachev himself needs convincing. By making it look as though the Soviet president is winning concessions, Mr Bush is making it easier for

him to convince others in the Soviet capital.

In US eyes the bargaining position of the Soviet Union is weak and getting weaker. It can hold up the CFE treaty on removing its East European forces. But that would delay the CSCE conference which is the Soviet Union's only assured way of maintaining influence in the peace-time adjustment of Europe.

More importantly, a delay in CFE would almost certainly not hold back the ill-German elections planned for December. Washington believes that these cannot be stopped. If Helmut Kohl, the West German Chancellor, is to become the first elected head of a united Germany, he has to ask for votes while the enthusiasm for unity is still fresh and the costly bills for it still stuck in the pipeline.

Washington would regret the holding of German elections before a CFE deal and CSCE conference. That outcome would leave Soviet troops as an unwelcome and

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Gorbachev faces rough ride in defence of reform

From MARY DEJEVSKY IN MOSCOW

THE 28th congress of the Soviet Communist party, which opens in Moscow today, has been billed as the struggle for the future of the Soviet Union or the conservatives' last stand. Proceedings are expected to open with a three-hour address by President Gorbachev, in his capacity as general secretary of the central committee, reporting on the four-and-a-half years since the last congress.

The issues are clear enough. Will the party approve acceleration to a market economy? Will it overhaul its organisational structures and electoral procedures? And will the party choose to broaden its appeal in an attempt to keep a broad spectrum of opinion within its ranks, or risk an even greater exodus of members, perhaps even a formal split? Some believe that the Soviet party

will be the names that are named. Sharp words addressed to Aleksandr Yakovlev or Eduard Shevardnadze will be a sure sign that the conservatives are in the ascendant. Attacks on Lev Zaikov or Yegor Ligachev will come from reformers. Attacks on Mr Gorbachev, Nikolai Ryzhkov or Vadim Medvedev could come from either side.

A speaker's attitude to Ivan Polozkov, the first secretary of the new Russian party, will constitute a special test. Praise will indicate conservative defiance, attacks will show a reformist backlash. Prominence offered to Boris Yeltsin, the Russian president, in the form of presidium or commission membership, will reveal an attempt to keep radical reformists in the party.

If the name Chikina - editor of the newspaper *Sovetskaya Rossiya* - crops up in the editorial commission, the conservatives have scored a point. If he is absent, the reformers' prospects have risen a notch. If he is on the original list, but voted off it by the congress, then the reformists have a more than even chance of getting their way elsewhere. The more commission members there are from autonomous republics and regions, the more conservative that commission is likely to be.

In matters of policy, there are larger issues, such as the future of central planning, guarantees for workers and the funding of agriculture and defence, which are already the subject of open debate. But each side also has key words.

Treatment of such commonly acknowledged desiderata as perestroika, democratisation, glasnost and autonomy will also be indicative. Reformists take these terms neat. The more qualifications are tagged on, the more conservative the debate. Mr Ligachev, for instance, talks about perestroika "stage by stage".

As its stands, the congress policy document is more reformist in character than the new version of the party rules. It places the need to improve material conditions ahead of ideology and calls for imports to improve the consumer situation. These priorities are likely to be fought by the conservatives.

The party rules, on the other hand, preserve the *nomenklatura* system and the requirement that party members fill certain jobs. This is where the reformists will direct their challenge.

Swansong in air, page 10

Moscow ready to privatise property

From NICHOLAS BEESTON IN MOSCOW

THE reformist-led city council in Moscow yesterday scrapped legislation granting property rights in the capital to public organisations, paving the way for private ownership. The move is expected to have a political impact well beyond the capital's boundaries as other councils dominated by radicals follow suit.

Sergei Stankevich, the deputy mayor of Moscow, said that the declaration at this stage affected land and non-residential buildings. But provisions for privatising flats are expected to be announced at the beginning of next month. A draft resolution, setting out the new property laws, will be drawn up by August 1.

The move is the most radical step taken by the newly elected Moscow soviet under the leadership of Gavril Popov, the mayor of Moscow, who took office in April. He has pledged to strip the state of its monopoly on ownership and hopes to make the capital financially self-sufficient, partly by attracting foreign investment and building up the city's own reserves of hard currency.

Most of Moscow's residential housing is owned by trade unions, professional organisations, government ministries or the Communist party. What is not clear is the extent of the council's power

to take over and privatise property in the inner-city property which is owned by the central government.

However, the council can justifiably argue that its actions faithfully adhere to President Gorbachev's own reform programme.

In April, the Soviet leader, addressing workers in the Urals, said that he favoured handing over all flats free of charge. The new owners would become responsible for maintaining the property, thus freeing resources for new buildings.

He added that the move could only help improve the state of housing and also foster an attitude of responsibility and ownership among the people.

If Moscow's privatisation plan is successful other cities with radical new councils, particularly Leningrad and Sverdlovsk, are likely to follow suit.

The decision to privatise housing in the city, even though there will be no charge to existing residents, may not be fully welcome.

Many new owners will be reluctant to take on responsibilities which have hitherto belonged to the state. There is a severe shortage of building and decorating materials and a lack of people to do the work.

Italians face uphill task to match Irish EC leadership

From MICHAEL BINYON IN BRUSSELS

ITALY had a tough job to beat Ireland in their World Cup match on Saturday, and over the next six months the Italians may find it no easier to keep up the pace set by the Republic in leading the European Community.

They take over the presidency at the most hectic period the community has known since its foundation. Not only must Italy prepare its partners for two crucial inter-governmental conferences on monetary and political union; Rome must also give a decisive boost to the other five "labours of Hercules" dominating the EC agenda this year.

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Results of the new treatment on 1500 men has proved that the majority of sufferers can now be successfully treated. A spokesman for The London Diagnostic Centre, a leading independent clinic specialising in the field of male sexual problems said yesterday:

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the Uruguay round of the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade; negotiations with Efta, the European Free Trade Association; the integration of East Germany into the community; new association treaties with Eastern Europe; and the completion of the single market.

Keeping to the 1992 timetable is still the EC's priority. Two-thirds of the necessary directives have now been passed. But those remaining are the most divisive: indirect taxation and harmonising value added tax, imports of Japanese cars, transport policy, airline deregulation, a common energy policy, and financial services.

But Italy is unlikely to match Dublin's impressive total of directives agreed. It has the worst record among the Twelve for translating EC decisions into national law.

Italy's political instability and less than efficient civil service give its ministers a weak base of departmental experience on which to rest their leadership of council meetings, and it is one of the most reluctant states in liberalising capital controls, not regarding the remaining tax and financial measures as a priority. Above all, the

political style of Giulio Andreotti, the veteran prime minister who has dominated Italian politics for the past 30 years, is ambivalent. He is a master of backroom compromise, essential in the Roman political jungle. This could be an advantage in tackling such fraught questions as the siting of the various new European agencies, a poisoned chalice passed on by the Irish. But it may not make for decisive leadership at a time when the community is being called on more and more to speak with one voice.

The first real test will be the attempt to forge a common position at the autumn East-West summit in Paris. Italy has already decided to call a special preparatory EC summit in October, at which community leaders can also return to the divisive question of aid for the Soviet Union.

Italy sees East-West relations dominating its presidency as much they did the Irish stewardship. "We are being required to re-organise the area that everyone now defines as the Helsinki Europe," Gianni De Michelis, the foreign minister, said. "Today we have to organise the space lying between San Francisco and Vladivostok."



Andreotti: master of the backroom compromise



Amsterdam police begin clearing up outside the Aurora office block, wrecked by a bomb on Saturday. The building houses the British Tourist Authority, South African Airways, Iberia airlines and the Chilean consulate, and is near the British Airways offices. The IRA has denied responsibility for the explosion

Peace offer to victorious Walesa

From REUTER IN WARSAW

TADEUSZ Mazowiecki, the Polish prime minister, offered an olive branch to Lech Walesa yesterday after the union leader triumphed in his battle with Solidarity rivals who head the government.

Mr Mazowiecki, whose supporters failed on Saturday in their attempt to create a pro-government "superparty" independent of Mr Walesa, said he wanted the union leader as a partner and asked him for talks next week. The prime minister said the two men had to find ways of settling their differences without destroying

"the marvellous heritage of Poland and Solidarity."

Mr Mazowiecki told the citizen's committees, Solidarity's powerful electoral organisation, to take their own decision on their future shape, indicating he was giving up an attempt to transform them into a pro-government party.

"I think you will be able to design your own role," Mr Mazowiecki said, "but you have to be aware of the weightiness of the issues and the hard road Poland is following."

Mazowiecki supporters and

senior Solidarity figures privately conceded that the speech amounted to capitulation by the prime minister after a battle with Mr Walesa that has badly split Solidarity. "It seems to me that Mazowiecki has lost the battle," one of his supporters commented.

Mr Walesa, contacted in his home city of Gdansk, said Mr Mazowiecki's call for talks was just a proposal and a date had to be fixed. Mr Mazowiecki recently turned down two proposals for talks and Mr Walesa might now insist that

the prime minister come to Gdansk next Saturday for talks in the shipyard where Solidarity was born in 1980.

Mr Walesa has fought a bruising battle with Mr Mazowiecki's supporters over the past few weeks, declaring a "war at the top" after they refused to back his attempt to become president of Poland, accusing him of "imperial" ambitions. Mr Walesa embarrassed Mr Mazowiecki by demanding quicker action to introduce full democracy, including the removal of President Jaruzelski.

Kremlin restores exile as citizen

By NICHOLAS BEESTON IN MOSCOW AND ANDREW MCEWEN

ZHOLES Medvedev, a scientist and writer living in London, was less than ecstatic yesterday to learn that his Soviet citizenship had been restored, 17 years after it was taken away.

He was one of three prominent victims of the Brezhnev years named in a decree by President Gorbachev restoring their citizenship. Tass said it was meant to "eliminate the injustice done to them" and to show goodwill.

While not displeased, Mr Medvedev said it was a more cautious move than had been hoped. The writers' union had urged the Supreme Soviet to restore the citizenship of others, including Aleksandr Solzhenitsyn, the writer, and Dr Yuri Orlov, the physicist and human rights activist.

Moscow passed a law requiring those who had lost their citizenship to apply to have it restored. Nearly all refused, feeling the government should make the first move. While Mr Medvedev also refused, the Soviet Academy of Sciences had already done so before the new law was published. Mr Gorbachev appears to have used this in order to sidestep the writers' boycott of the law without losing face.

Mr Medvedev had worked at the medical radiobiology institute in Obninsk, but was put in a mental hospital in 1970 after writing books which criticised censorship. Later he was invited to Britain by the Medical Research Council and, while abroad, stripped of his citizenship. He has no intention of returning to live in the Soviet Union.

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Getting the sums right A touch of eastern promise

THE MOST valuable resource in education is time, says a recently published report on geography in the National Curriculum (Ann Low-Beer and Jim Grant write).

John MacGregor, education secretary, will today be considering advice from head-teachers saying that all schools in England and Wales should teach double-award science. Heads in the independent sector are saying they need more flexibility so that they can teach subjects outside the legally required curriculum.

The fundamental question now being considered by Mr MacGregor is how much time can be allowed for the core subjects of maths, English and science, while maintaining a broad and balanced curriculum as demanded by the 1988 Education Reform Act.

The position is precarious and the result will determine whether the curriculum is dominated by the core subjects and technology.

The proposals for history raise the same problem. They have generated passionate discussion on issues such as the nature of British history, the balance of knowledge and skills in assessment, and the degree of prescription.

Those involved appear not to have noticed that they may be engaged in irrelevant discussions. Unless history can survive as a GCSE subject for at least a majority of school pupils, it may well disappear as a real subject in the National Curriculum.

The problem is that for those aged 14 to 16, the curriculum is already overcrowded with the ten statutory subjects plus religious education. Yet there are other areas of study with claims at this stage: a second language

Why the future of GCSE subjects is threatened by the the National Curriculum

and classics, economics or politics for GCSE.

Current thinking appears to be dominated by ideas which need questioning. These are that 10 per cent of curricular time is required for a full GCSE course, that the examination is unalterable and, consequently, that time for the core subjects is protected.

Meanwhile, a "modular" approach is favoured for the rest of the curriculum, a whole GCSE being made up of modules from different subject areas which will undoubtedly upset the balance of the National Curriculum.

It will have repercussions throughout secondary schools and the half-GCSE subject will lose status. This, in turn, will affect the career prospects of the subject teacher. It is likely that within a few years schools will be incapable of providing staff for subjects such as history and geography for the teaching of a full GCSE.

Subjects which begin as half-GCSEs may also be turned into thirds or fifths of a GCSE within a medley of modules.

The fundamental point is that of balance for 14 to 16-year-olds. It is crucial that the whole curriculum should fit the time available proportionately. The most unbalanced scheme would see the core retain roughly half the time, with the other half divided between all other

claimants. Yet this seems to be the thinking behind a recent National Curriculum Council document which said that the proportions of time suggested to the history and geography working groups are over-optimistic.

The working groups were asked to consider a full, 10 per cent GCSE course, and a half, 5 per cent, alternative, corresponding roughly to four or two periods a week. Yet many teachers consider three periods a week very much more useful educationally than a rather fragmented two.

Arithmetic which looks awkward on paper may actually have more educational value than tidily rounded figures. Moreover, no one has considered seriously the contributions which subjects such as history and geography make to pupils' real achievement in the core subjects.

Those who choose to take more subjects right through to GCSE will, in effect, spend less time on each one of them, including the core subjects.

These are likely to be pupils capable of working at a faster pace, doing more work for themselves and mastering the core subjects in less than the average time. Slightly reduced time-allocation and examinations for all subjects should also be considered.

The important principle is that time for the core subjects should be neither standardised nor protected. Other countries seem to manage to preserve a broad curriculum for a majority of pupils, at least until the age of 16.

Ann Low-Beer is a lecturer at the School of Education, University of Bristol and Jim Grant is head of humanities at Farmors School, Cirencester, Glos.

Still too little is known about whether ethnic background is important when it comes to examination achievements at 16, according to a national survey of school results published last week.

The research, by David Drew of Sheffield City Polytechnic and John Gray of Sheffield University, suggests that both gender and social background are potentially more influential than ethnic differences.

They stress, however, "This finding does not diminish the importance of ethnic differences. These still persisted, even when socio-economic group and gender were taken into account."

Ethnic origin could be one of the reasons children find themselves in certain groups because it may well have affected the kind of employment their parents obtained. They suggest that further research should be carried out to discover how the three factors combine in influencing examination results.

Using data from the national Youth Cohort Study, the researchers examined a group of 14,429 children aged 16 in 1985, breaking the figures down into 95 per cent white, two per cent Afro-Caribbean and three per cent Asian. They then split them into three social groups, professional and managerial, intermediate and manual.

About six per cent of Afro-Caribbeans or Asians were in the professional and managerial group compared with 19 per cent of the whites, while in the manual group, 60 per cent were Afro-Caribbean or Asian compared with 46 per cent white.

Young whites reported the highest results, although the gap between them and Asians was small. On the other hand, the gap between these two groups and the Afro-Caribbeans was larger.

Just over one in five whites and just under one in five Asians achieved five or more higher-grade passes, compared with fewer than one in ten Afro-Caribbeans, say the researchers.

David Tytler examines a national survey of school exam results which shows what ethnic minorities can achieve in a multi-racial society



Recipe for success: children from various backgrounds mix happily together during a school cookery lesson

They point out, however, that by concentrating on the higher levels of achievement it is possible to exaggerate the extent of the differences. If viewed across the whole pattern of results, the differences are only between one-fifth and one-third between the groups. White girls did the best, but the difference between the sexes in the intermediate and manual groups both in comparison with whites and Afro-Caribbeans," Mr Drew and Mr Gray say.

"We found few differences in the average exam results between Asian and white students, and the results of Afro-Caribbeans were, on average, somewhat lower. This was most noticeable in terms of the proportions reaching the levels of exam achievement."

HOW EXAM RESULTS COMPARE

	Afro-Caribbean	Asian	White
Average number of O-level A-C and CSE at grade one	1.09	1.93	2.15
Average at any grade	5.07	5.67	5.70

Educational Research on subscription from Carfax Publishing Company, PO Box 25, Abingdon, Oxfordshire OX14 3UE

Overdosing on exams

THOUSANDS of students have completed a traumatic period of exams. I am one of them (Sukhinder Lall writes).

This completion is usually followed by a spell of anxiety and pessimism about the eventual results.

Like most students, I find this period agonizing, which leads to the question: are exams the correct method of assessment and do they really test a student's knowledge or grasp of a subject?

The pressure experienced during exams is most evident in those courses where there is either no coursework assessment or where it accounts for a very small percentage of the marks awarded.

It must be better to assess a student over the whole of the academic year, rather than at the end in a three-hour exam. This form of appraisal is common among many academic institutions and the importance placed upon exams is widespread within our education system.

As one moves up the educational ladder, so the pressure to perform well increases. The A-level examinations are a prime example. Two years of hard work and intense studying can mean nothing if you do not perform well

in the exam. I believe that the performance in an exam is way below my actual ability and knowledge of a certain subject.

There are two reasons. First, the pressure one bears from peers, academics and parents can be considerable and exam nerves are not uncommon. Second, the time given for an exam is usually less than required. Often the student who can write the fastest achieves the best results.

These factors point to the fact

that exams are not the correct method for assessing a student's grasp of a particular subject, and that coursework or performance throughout the year should count for something.

The importance placed upon exams, however, is beginning to decline, as shown in the introduction of the GCSE, and the increasing emphasis placed upon coursework by certain academic institutions.

It is ironic that the change has

not taken place earlier. Employers clearly wish to recruit only those who can work consistently over a long period of time, but for the

foreseeable future they will continue to use exam results as the basic criteria for employee selection. Those of us who do not gain



good results will find our employment prospects severely restricted. Conversely, exams can be the saviour for a minority of students who do no work throughout the year, yet are able to achieve good results by studying intensely at the end.

Having almost completed my education, I now know that the grades and results I have achieved do not paint a true picture of my ability and knowledge, yet it is these criteria which will be considered as very important by a potential employer, therefore my career prospects will be unparagonably reduced by them.

The author is a second year law student at the London School of Economics

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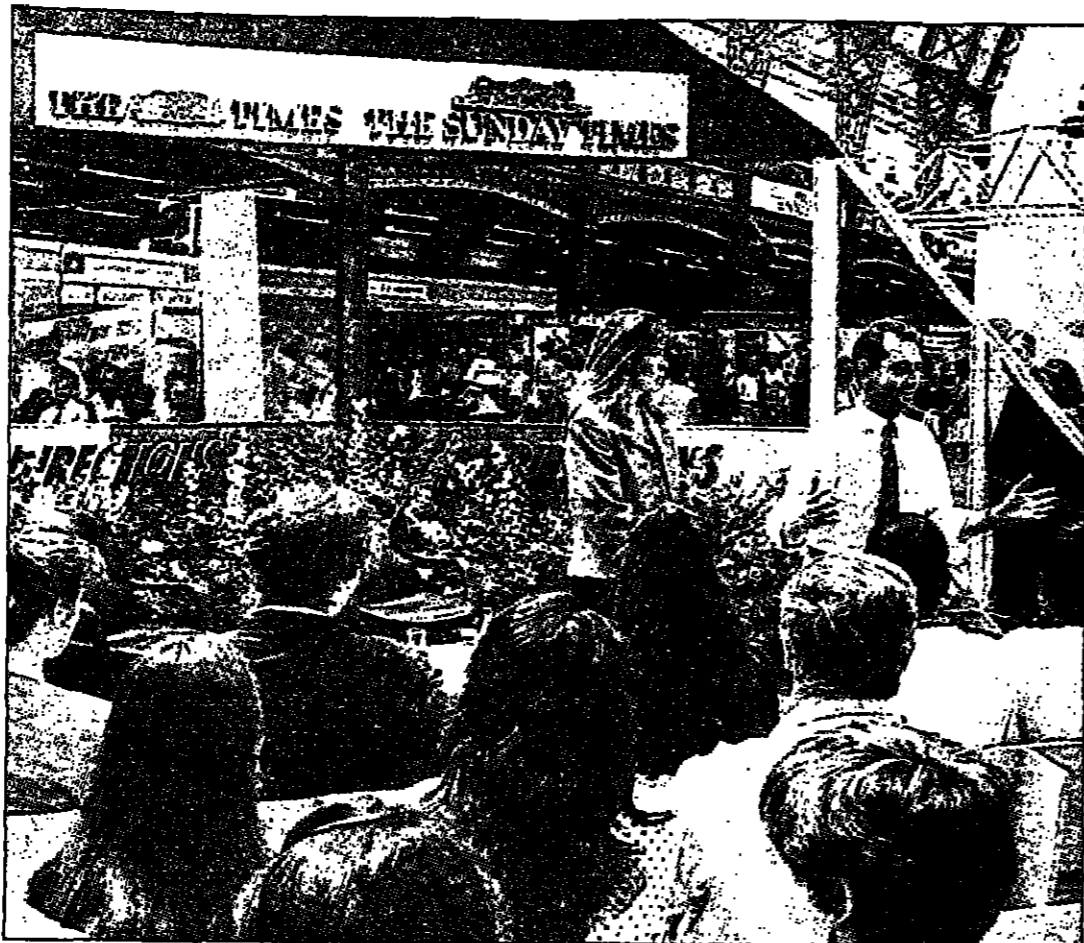
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مكازم التحصيل

European employers are beginning to beckon British graduates, but Tom Giles sees no cause to panic — yet

Graduate hunting over the Channel



Students at Directions, a careers exhibition sponsored by The Times/Sunday Times at Olympia last week

Employers vying for the attention of graduates at this year's round of careers fairs might be put out by the sight of Jose-Maria Aulotte at a nearby stand.

M. Aulotte, the recruiting manager of the French cement company Lafarge Coppee, is among those representing a few Continental firms which have decided for the first time, to come to Britain to recruit graduates.

Lafarge Coppee, Unilog, the French computer firm, ENSPM, the engineering and petrochemical company, and five other businesses are attending the annual London Recruitment Fair, which starts tomorrow. Last week Banque Paribas had a stand at the national Financial Recruitment Fair in Sheffield.

M. Aulotte says: "We are hoping to recruit engineers or business graduates but also to meet students and get a feel for the market. Our British competitors may be frightened because we are truly international. But we don't care — this is Europe." Michel Bouffard, head of recruitment at Unilog, is equally determined to win the services of up to 30 British science graduates.

Some 125,000 students will graduate in Britain this year. Despite a projected 15 per cent rise in their numbers by 1992, British employers expect shortages of graduates to increase, especially in the key areas of applied science and engineering, which accounted for only 12 per cent of graduates in 1988.

In its annual report, published earlier this month, the Institute of Manpower Studies said student numbers would level out after 1992, while demand for graduates was likely to rise by 30 per cent towards the end of the century. The shortfall would raise pressure for higher starting salaries and growing company sponsorship. It concluded: "In the 1990s, we are likely to see a more complex and fragmenting market with growing shortages but with a rising proportion of weaker graduates. The potential effects of the completion of the single European market in 1992 will add further complications to the development of this key labour market."

The threat of increased European competition for fewer graduates under the single market is difficult to assess. It raises questions not only about the ability of British companies to compete for graduates both at home and abroad, but also the attractiveness of British students to foreign employers.

According to Helen Perkins, chairwoman of the Association of Graduate Recruiters, European companies have not yet been as efficient in recruiting British

graduates as British companies have in attracting their foreign counterparts.

"Continental Europe has a worse demographic decline in young graduates. Everybody has the same problem, especially in the demand for those in subjects like science and technology."

"Yet, if you look at the number of foreign companies who have actually turned up at this week's fair compared to the number asked, the competition is nothing to get excited about. British companies are already attending more recruitment fairs abroad."

Brian Steptoe, the director of the University of London's careers advisory service, has organised tomorrow's fair for an expected 11,000 graduates. He concedes that the response from Continental firms had been "very poor", considering the 350 invitations sent to Continental com-

'French companies actually come here to offer graduates work abroad in the holidays'

panies. But he feels that new European Community training and work-experience initiatives for students such as ERASMUS will create fresh interest in Britain among firms abroad.

"I can see some resentment from British employers who could argue that you can't lose any individual in one of our shortage subjects to foreign companies. But we don't make the market, we simply operate in it."

However, Mr Steptoe's vision of greedy Continental employers

after 1992 may be premature. Martin Kuhn, a director of ATS Quest, a company which takes British firms to recruitment fairs on the Continent, has found that such companies as Unilog and Lafarge are simply an encouraging exception to the rule.

"European companies tend to view our graduates as less mature and less qualified. Teaching on the Continent is much more vocationally-based, and they tend to look for people with specialist degrees such as a Master of Business Administration (MBA)."

"In Britain we still downgrade the importance of such degrees, and are far more willing to offer specialist jobs to people without vocational training. But British graduates will have a much harder battle finding work on the Continent than vice-versa."

David Penwarden, the director of external relations at the Euro-

pean School of Management in Oxford, which runs a tri-lingual MBA course for 180 European postgraduates, says British industry's approach to recruitment is still at odds with its European competitors.

"There are fewer than 5,000 students doing MBAs in this country, yet in Copenhagen alone there are 15,000. Business degrees are still not considered respectable here. Most British companies say they can't accommodate business graduates into their recruiting system."

"French companies will actually come here to offer them the opportunity to work abroad in the holidays. The British emphasis on non-vocational degrees is fine in educational terms, but lousy from the point of view of the economy."

Statistics published by ATS show that British students are the youngest in Europe, usually graduating at 21 compared to 24 in France, 26 in Italy, and 27 in West Germany. While the age difference is partly due to such variants as national service, it also reflects the time European undergraduates spend training with prospective employers.

Mr Kuhn adds that British graduates compound their lack of on-the-job training by being less able linguistically. "Britain is still well behind in this area. There is bigger demand among British companies for European students because they virtually all study English as a second language."

This year, ATS Quest has accompanied 25 British firms, including Marks & Spencer, the construction company John Mowlem and BP to fairs in Brussels, Amsterdam, Paris, Lyons and Toulouse. In Brussels, Marks & Spencer attracted more than 650 people to its stand and later commented favourably on the level of interest and on the standard of English spoken.

Mr Kuhn adds: "Twelve months ago, the only company recruiting at fairs in this way was ICL. Now there are about 50 major companies who are advertising directly on the Continent."

"Hopefully, French companies coming here will be a spur to sharpen up the benefits British firms can offer, and have a knock-on effect on salaries."

With top engineering graduates able to command higher salaries in countries like France, it may be that those students most vital to our economic future will be easily poached. But the majority still face little prospect of benefitting from the arrival of M. Aulotte or his successors.

Child care conference

MORE than 100 social workers, lawyers, police officers and teachers will attend a conference at Nottingham polytechnic today to discuss the best way to interview child victims of sexual and physical abuse.

Particular attention will be paid to the use of videos in interviewing young victims, including a video demonstrating different methods of presenting children's court evidence.

"Controversy over the way that child abuse cases are dealt with has been raging over the last few years," Usha Sood, a senior lecturer in law at the polytechnic, says. "There is a great deal of concern that children are not adequately represented by professionals. Our conference will act as a national forum for people working in all spheres of child care. We will be looking at ways in which we can all work together more effectively and knowledgeably."

Academics hit back

PROFESSORS of education have refuted the attack by Sheila Lawlor of the Centre for Policy Studies on teacher education in England and Wales. She suggested they should all be made redundant and graduates wanting to be teachers should be trained on the job.

A statement signed by 69 of them said: "We are attacked for supposedly imposing the same style on all teachers, for all subjects, for all children. We refute this charge with the utmost vigour. Not only do we represent a range of views but we actively encourage our students to see children as individuals."

"Subjects vary, levels vary, and we owe it to our students to show them how to develop different styles of teaching in different contexts and with different age groups."

The professors are clearly hurt by the suggestion that they are out of touch with the needs of the schools. "As teacher trainers, we place great emphasis on the school-university partnership," they say. "It was research and development work in our universities which led to the growth of school-based training and the articulated teacher scheme (in which graduates will be taught on the job in schools) is the logical outcome of these endeavours."

School funding plan

A PRIVATE members bill to extend government help to schools being founded by parents,

is to be introduced into the House of Lords. Many educationalists feel that small schools and those formed to meet special needs from individual groups, Christian or Muslim, for example, should be given financial aid by the government in the same way as Church of England or Roman Catholic schools.

The bill will be sponsored by Baroness Cox, Lord Grimond and Lord Young of Dartington. John MacGregor, the education secretary, recently turned down a request for voluntary aided status for the Islamia school in Brent, founded by Yusuf Islam, the former pop star Cat Stevens.

Better late than never

NEARLY 150 students at Manchester University who passed their final examinations in 1940 are to be formally presented with their degrees later this year. The original ceremony was cancelled at the last minute because of invasion fears after Dunkirk.

One of the graduates will return from Australia and another from Portugal for the ceremony on September 21. The average age of those traced so far from the original 450 is 71.

New Welsh principal

ATLANTIC College, St Donat's Castle in South Glamorgan, is to have a Welshman as its new principal. Colin Jenkins, who was born in Fishguard and graduated at Aberystwyth, will take up his appointment in August. He joined the college as a biology teacher and then became senior scientist, housemaster, director of studies and finally vice-principal.

For the past three years he has been with the International Baccalaureate Organisation, first as director of examinations and finally as deputy director-general.

Educational exercise

VISITORS to a Nottinghamshire village tomorrow and Wednesday may be forgiven for thinking they have travelled back 75 years when they see troops mobilised for the First World War marching down the village street.

Nearly 200 third-year pupils from Dayncourt comprehensive school, Radcliffe-on-Trent, will be taking part in "The Big Push", the two-day culmination of their humanities history course which involves the whole village and other schools in the area.

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The Education Courses Review will be published on the following dates:

The Sunday Times August 19, 26

September 2, 9

The Times August 20, 27

September 3, 10

To reserve space or further information contact the Education team on 071-481 1066

THE SUNDAY TIMES

Continued on page 26

The island at war with itself

Half of the people of Alderney are at loggerheads with the other half over plans to reopen a granite quarry, Brian James writes

Two flocks of those exotic British birds, gannets and millionaires, may soon rise with cries of outrage and flee the Channel Island where they have roosted so long, driven off by the clam of explosions and the grinding of machinery.

The gannets are easily identified in their colony on Alderney's offshore rocks. The millionaires are less easily spotted. The point of the Alderney tax haven is that in its simple lanes conspicuous spending is not so much infra dig as impossible. Yet a great deal of serious money-making has been accomplished by those pottering beneath ancient yachting caps up the one main street, John Arlott, the cricket commentator, retired there, and Ian Botham has a house on the island. Elizabeth Beresford, who created the Wombles, and Sir Bernard Ashley, the head of Laura Ashley, also live there, and the locals would sooner die than point strangers to their homes.

What has ruffled all feathers is a proposal — on which the States of Alderney, the island's governing body, will vote on Wednesday — to reopen a quarry which has been silent since the 1930s. This project will take the topsoil off 25 acres of beauty-spot headland and drop the valuable blue granite that makes up the sheer cliffs into lorries and barges.

Those who will decide are the 12 Members of the States, declaring "Aye" or "Nay" in open court. Yet for every signature on a petition protesting against the plan (now 800, and counting) there is probably another adult among the 2,200 population just as determined that quarrying will proceed, because it will solve the island's current cash shortage.

What Alderney would suffer is a daily percussive of the 300lb of explosive needed to bring down a slab of cliff, plus the rumbling of lorries carrying the granite to vessels sailing on tides day and night, seven days a week. The loss of a beauty spot, of a beach, the disturbance of birds, and the possibility of land and sea pollution from dust are among the feared "extras". What Alderney stands to gain is a royalty, said to be 50p a tonne for 450,000 tonnes of its granite, and an income forecast by developers from this and other quarry earnings and taxes of £350,000. By coincidence, when Alderney did its sums last year it came up short of about £350,000 needed to run the place.

Yet so desperate has been the debate that two States members have gone to Spain to escape the pressure. Another is in hospital, and friends murmur darkly of "appalling stress".

If, as many fear, the millionaires sell up and go, it is not the social ostracism of their departure that frightens Alderney. The island's residents pay a maximum of 20 per cent income tax, no matter how rich they are. It is said that 14 or 15



Mass protest on a small scale: two Alderney die-hards take their opposition to the planned reopening of an old quarry to the streets

settlers contribute the bulk of Alderney's £2.4 million budget. At the heart of all this is Jackie Main, a local builder. It was he who bought the grassland, priced the rare stone that lay beneath its surface, then brought in Fairclough, a contracting firm from the mainland. As a result, he says, "I am the most hated man on the island. It is not the proposition they have ganged up against, it's the proposer. They hate the fact I have made a packet. I'm that big-headed bastard who used to carry coal into their houses when I was 13. I am the son of a peon, who is now the patron."

It is not a simple case of a Nomp (Not on my island paradise) uprising, as some say. For if the "settlers" are indeed at the forefront of the protesters, they stand four-square with island ancient who tell dark tales of tescups shattered by the much smaller quarrying operation of 1930. Nor is it an issue easily defined by "class". Some wealthy residents support the quarry as an alternative to raising money by other means, and range alongside those poorer than them who fear that States jobs will vanish and social services suffer if the money is not raised.

Inter-island rivalries have some bearing on the dispute. No one on Alderney has forgotten that when, in 1940, their island was evacuated, within days boatloads of Guernsey men trooped ashore to loot what had been left. That dark incident is quoted daily, now Alderney knows that its granite cliff is to be used for a Guernsey reclamation project, thus enlarging that island,

as they see it, to enable it to huff off yet more of the tourist trade (Guernsey having declared it will not reopen its own quarry because of the noise and dust).

Mr Main has not always been the most tactful spokesman for his cause. His letter to the *Alderney Journal* lashed out at what he described as the "geriatric settlers" of the heritage group. (Editor Susan Allan: "I used to be in the diplomatic service. I am also a teacher of martial arts. I am not sure which



'I am the most hated man on the island' Jackie Main

skill will be most useful if this keeps up. People are beside themselves.") Nor did Fairclough's representatives do much better at a public meeting. One of its expert witnesses on the environmental impact had not visited the island. "They thought we were a load of inbred yokels to be bamboozled," said one resident. "Some of our questions came from people who had run multi-million pound businesses."

A consequence of the rejection of the experts is that the debate, lacking facts, leans often towards

fantasy. One opponent, a resident and a pilot, is seeking to enlist Civil Aviation Authority support for his claim that rocks exploded into the air will endanger planes flying over the quarry to land on the airstrip.

One proponent, Colonel Peter Walter, a former paratrooper, said: "Look here, I know a bit about bangs. Someone has done tests. This explosion, at the foot of the cliff, will be no louder than a child slamming a door in the next house. In any case, what's wrong with a community using its one saleable resource to sort out its affairs?"

"So the rich will go? Won't be missed. I'm a farmer. Work to do. Go and see Jackie Main — at least he's doing something for the community." Mr Main agreed that help for Alderney finances rather than his own had been his motivation. "Noise? One bang a day? Concorde makes more bang above here, twice a day. Eyesore? In the eye of the beholder. See here, I'm sitting in a £500,000 house looking down on a gravel pit. I love it. Always something to watch. Wildlife? So we scare a few dickie-birds. They'll settle down somewhere else. Losing a cliff, losing grazing? We've nothing but cliffs, and they'll get their grazing back, just 250ft lower. Polluting the sea? Look, 300 yards away is the island tip; they have been spewing iron, asbestos and sewage into the sea for 50 years."

The States president, advocate Jon Kay-Mouat, frowned at the suggestion that his council had frittered away a recent reserve of £1 million on such frivolities as new vans for

States staff. He said it was more the actions of Guernsey, which dictates 70 per cent of Alderney's spending, that had caused this present financial embarrassment, by reorganising expenditure on such services as hospitals and fire engines. It is not unlikely that on Wednesday he may hold a casting vote on his own plan — if quarry-approval is not forthcoming — to suspend a decision while a proper study is undertaken.

Wendy Wolstenholme, a member of the States finance committee, which first welcomed the quarry notion, said: "Given time, I think a plan which might have saved our finances at little environmental cost could have been negotiated. But now Fairclough would be so hedged in by safeguards for dangers people have imagined that they could never agree."

"In any case, it hardly matters. This island is already disfigured by what has been said. The beauty of Alderney, as a place of peace, has been more damaged than by any quarry." The quarry does not seem the obvious solution to financial shortage. Besides enjoying the benefits of the low tax threshold, Alderney's inhabitants do not pay the community charge, and a £50 rates bill is considered extreme. So it would seem to have other means to pay its way than by carving off bits of itself. "Alderney's full of the rich, yet it's trying to behave like some poor bloody Turk, selling a kidney to feed his kids," said one settler. "Disgraceful."

Rich, famous and unknown

A cult figure in America, Rosamunde Pilcher, the best-selling British writer, is virtually anonymous to all but her fans

WHEN I took the train up to Dundee to meet her, I asked the writer Rosamunde Pilcher how I might recognise her. "I'm about 5ft 6in," she said, "with short, grey hair." There was an anxious pause on both sides. "Oh dear," she said. "I'd better carry my long-haired dachshund under my arm."

It was odd that we needed the dog. Last year her book, *The Shell Seekers*, topped Tom Wolfe from his number one spot on *The New York Times* best-seller list, and went on to become the best-selling paperback of the decade. And, in the past 12 months, this most English of writers has set a literary record by being the first to have three books simultaneously on *The New York Times* list.

September, her latest book, came out in the United States in April and went straight in at number one. *The Shell Seekers*, the top-selling paperback in America last year, is still on *The New York Times* list, where it was joined last month by a re-issued book of short stories called *The Blue Bedroom*. In Britain, *The Shell Seekers* went to number one on the paperback best-selling lists and became the highest-selling paperback of the decade. September is expected to do the same.

The woman is a publishing sensation, so why has she been largely ignored by the national press?

Part of the reason, I suspect, is that Mrs Pilcher writes the kind of best sellers that can safely be recommended to aunts and daughters. They contain no blood, no backstabbing in high places, multiple orgasms or mayhem. Her concerns are the complexities and pleasures of family life.

The other, and more ludicrous, reason is that, at 65, she is not easily marketable: not quite old enough for the isn't-she-wonderful-at-her-age school of lit crit, and rather too old for the hair-tossing, lip-glossing stable of literary promotables.

But in May, when Mrs Pilcher went to America, she found to her surprise that she had become a cult figure. "When we turned up at towns to do signings, there were people queuing around the block clutching my books — it was quite amazing."

Remarkably unbothered about her lack of public recognition, Mrs Pilcher says success has been a curious experience. "Not greatly elating, oddly enough, more of a good feeling... a solid feeling inside."



'People queuing, clutching my books — it was amazing'

Although she recently signed over September profits and copyrights to her children, all this has made her a rich woman — even more so now that huge reprints of her 13 other books have been released in new covers. So far she has "splurged" on a ride-on lawnmower, a pony for her grand-daughter and a ghetto blaster for playing Mozart and Elgar in the mornings.

It took her a year of writing seven days a week, to finish the 200,000 word book — a tiring time that made her aware of the dangers of becoming a writing machine.

"With your children and your grandchildren you must grab every good moment you can. It may only be one day and you might go with your grandson to the beach and light a fire, and the light and everything will suddenly be perfect. But if you miss that day, you may not have it again," she says.

JULIA ORANGE
September, by Rosamunde Pilcher, is published on Thursday by New English Library (£12.95).

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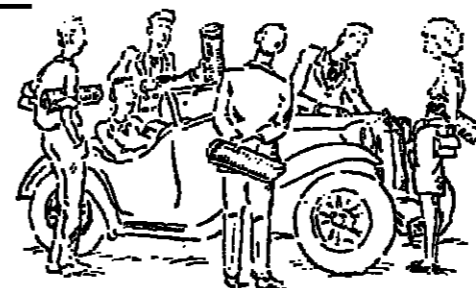
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CRITIC'S CHOICE:
THEATREJeremy Kingston's assessment
of current London shows can
be found overleaf

NEW IN LONDON

EARWIG: Lisa Harrow in RSC-commissioned comedy by experienced TV hand Paula Milne on the mechanics of making a soap. The Pit, Barbican Centre, Silk Street, EC2 (071-638 8891). Undergound, Barbican/Moorgate/St Paul's. Previews from Thurs, 7.30pm. Opens July 12, 7pm. Then in repertoire.

FOR COLORED GIRLS WHO HAVE CONSIDERED SUICIDE/WHEN THE RAINBOW IS ENUP: Siren, new all-women black company, make their debut with a Broadway success, billed as a choropom (poetry/dance/drama). Battersea Arts Centre, Old Town Hall, Lavender Hill, SW11 (071-223 2223). British Rail: Clapham Junction. Opens Wed, 8.30pm. Wed-Sun, 8.30pm. Until July 15.

MOTHER COURAGE: Glenda Jackson in powerful voice as Brecht's wandering money-maker. Transfer of Philip Prowse's praised production from Glasgow Citizens' Theatre. Mermaid, Puddle Dock, EC4 (071-236 5568). Previews tonight, tomorrow, 7.45pm. Opens Wed, 7pm. Then Mon-Fri, 7.45pm, Sat, 8pm, Sun, 4pm.

THE ROCKY HORROR SHOW: Revival of Transylvanian transsexual musical, said to be short of its camp accretions and back to the original jolly nonsense.

Piccadilly: Denman Street, W1 (071-867 1118). Undergound: Piccadilly Circus. Previews from Wed, 8pm. Mon-Thurs, 9pm. Fri, Sat, 7pm and 8.15pm. Opens July 16, 8pm.

STOP IN THE NAME OF LOVE: Beelives worn with pride, the Fabulous Singlettes transport us to the weepy world of teenage romance, 1950s and 1960s style. Good old tunes. Comedy, Panton Street, SW1 (071-867 1045). Undergound: Piccadilly Circus. Opens Thurs, 8pm. Mon-Thurs, 8pm, Fri and Sat, 6pm and 9pm. Five week run.

OUTSIDE LONDON

GLASGOW: The Complete History of Rock 'n' Roll. Revival by Wildcat Theatre Company of the energetic, politically angled musical set on the eve of the 1979 Election. Citizens' Theatre, Corbels (041-429 0022). Opens Thurs, 7.30pm, Mon-Sat, 7.30pm. Until July 21.

LEEDS: You Never Can Tell. Shaw's sharpish romantic comedy, the first play to suggest that even a dentist has a heart.

Buryard: West Yorkshire Playhouse, Quarry Hill Mount (0532 441111). Previews from Thurs, 7.45pm. Opens July 10, 7.45pm. Then Mon-Sat, 7.45pm, mats July 14 and Aug 11, 4pm.

OXFORD: Measure for Measure. This year's summer Shakespeare in Oxford's only theatre since the Playhouse closed. John Ratajczak directs the Oxford Stage Company. Rose Theatre, Rose Place, St Aldate's (0865 246842). Preview tonight, 7.45pm. Opens tomorrow, 7pm. Then Mon-Sat, 7.45pm, mats Sat, 3.30pm.

NOTTINGHAM: The Curse of the Werewolf. An English family make the mistake of visiting Walpurgisdorf where a mad doctor is breeding you-know-what. Spoof horror comedy-musical. Playhouse, East Circus Street (0502 419419). Mon-Wed, Fri, Sat, 7.30pm, Thurs, 8pm, mat July 14, 2.30pm.

STRATFORD-UPON-AVON: King Lear. Nicholas Hytner, going serious again after his flirtation with helicopters in Miss Saigon, has adopted some of the changes Shakespeare made for later performances in his own lifetime. With John Wood, Estelle Kohler, and Sally Dexter. Royal Shakespeare Theatre (0789 256223). Previews Mon-Thurs 7.30pm.

JEREMY KINGSTON

THEATRE

The courage to
play a new part

Heather Kirby talks
to actress Glenda
Jackson about her
present role in
Mother Courage

Two young office workers, permed curls held up with colourful hair-slides and faces faultlessly made up, apologise for the liberty but nevertheless boldly thrust forward two pieces of paper, quickly torn from a notebook, and ask for an autograph. We are in the bar of the Mermaid Theatre where Glenda Jackson made her London stage debut in *Alfie*, a quarter of a century ago probably before these fans were born.

The contrast between them could not be more stark. They are immaculately and modishly dressed, evidently enjoying themselves. The actress, and now Labour Party candidate for Hampstead and Highgate, is determinedly austere. She is wearing black ankle-boots, jeans and a jumper, and her face shows not a trace of makeup. With the easy fluency of someone who assumes the moral high ground and the cadences of an academy-award actress, she talks about the welfare state, the state of the arts, the state of the streets and the lack of decent roles for women.

Here, presumably, she is talking about other women, as Jackson is never short of decent roles. She is quick to acknowledge this. "Yes, I am extremely lucky, but generally actresses are very under-served in the theatre. When they

are at their most womanly, the dearth of really interesting parts becomes even more marked. For men it is much easier. Take our Shakespearean canon. An actor can go from *Hamlet* in comparative youth to *Lear* in comparative old age and there is a part all along the way that matches his development both as a human being and as an actor. There is no equivalent for women at all. It is the same throughout society. We are allowed to make the tea, not the decisions. I left Boots after two years because they wouldn't let me run the company."

The character Jackson is at present playing in *Mother Courage*, Bertolt Brecht's epic war play of 1939, is a mother of three who drags her children and her cart in the wake of military conflicts, haggling and dealing indiscriminately with whichever side she profits from most.

She is a truculent, wolfish, pugnacious woman whose anger and anguish at one point comes out in a silent scream. Jackson, on the other hand, is able to articulate her own anger volubly, expressing her anguish about the plight of old ladies who cannot get social security to buy a new gas stove, children who go to bed hungry, or the privatisation of the electricity industry with the passion of one who is also caught up in a war.

For me, it is certainly a crusade. I mean, what we are actually fighting for the next time around is not simply the transference of power, but the actual soul of this country. We are not going to be given many more opportunities. The more times they are returned, the more absolutely dictatorial they will be. If we don't save it now, there won't be much country left to save."

Evidence of the end of civilisation is all around us, she says. Squalor is a growth industry. The arts take a back seat within the present administration. "Actual debates of the state of the arts in this country are very few and far between," she states.

Glenda May Jackson was born in 1937, in Hoylake, Cheshire where she went to the West Kirby grammar school for girls. Her father, who died 10 years ago, was a bricklayer, so her working-class credentials are in order. She has a 21-year-old son at university who wants to be a journalist; her mother lives with one of her sisters and regards her political ambitions as "just another thing I'm doing".

She was selected as a parliamentary candidate from a short list of four, all women, and found the procedure much more taxing than an audition. "At an audition you know what the questions are going to be and you go in with your own little prepared piece, but a selection panel can throw some wobbles."

If she were elected (and she is quick to point out that it would take only a four per cent swing), she would certainly not put the arts at the top of her list of interests. "I would go in as the lowest form of political life on the back benches and my interests would be housing, education and the national health service."

She would give up acting altogether, "because you can't be a part-time actress or a part-time politician". Post-1992 plans are therefore only pencilled in. After *Mother Courage*, she was scheduled to play Martha in Edward Albee's *Whose Afraid of Virginia*



Glenda Jackson: "Actresses are very under-served in the theatre. For men it is much easier"

Wolf, which she performed in Los Angeles recently, but her co-star, John Lithgow, who played George, is now doing a film in South America. "They wanted to put it in later in the year but I'm already committed to other things, so I couldn't. Then they suggested I do it with a different company but that didn't appeal very much. I find it very difficult to re-rehearse with a new group of people, doing something that I have done comparatively recently."

She is undoubtedly intensely professional about acting and if the same standard is not yet evident in her political pronouncements, she is working on it. She admits she has done no knocking on doors yet and when she does meet people in the street, canvassing on behalf of others, they either greet her like the autograph hunters "or behave as if you are carrying the Black Death". Her only political audiences have been at conferences of the party faithful so she has not had to deal with hecklers but she is learning

her Smithian statistics (John not Adam) and brushing up her rhetoric. "Up to now I have tended to speak more extemporaneously than deliver long, drafted speeches. I'm just beginning to learn to write, and an finding it very difficult. That is the biggest difficulty if you are a politician. In the theatre, if you are lucky, you get a genius to write them for you."

Mother Courage opens at the Mermaid Theatre, London EC4, on Wednesday. Tel: 071-236 5568

ROCK

Lunching with the elder statesmen of charity rock

Barney Hoskyns bemoans the dearth of musical imagination
by rock superstars at Saturday's Knebworth concert



Worthy: Phil Collins

When Quincy Jones gathered together his USA For Africa superstars to record "We are the World" five years ago, he pinned a sign outside the studio saying "Check your egos at the door".

At Saturday's Silver Clef Award-Winners Show (in aid of the Nordoff-Robbins Music Therapy School), such a sign would have been superfluous. For gathered at Knebworth on this blustery afternoon were pop's Mr Nice Guys - The Great and the Good of British rock. They checked their egos long ago.

The Silver Clef Award is given for outstanding services to the British music industry. All the winners featured on this much-hyped bill have done more than just make money for Britain. These are the elder statesmen of the grey daylight of lunchtime, their overly clever, wooden, tasteful anthems were lost on the ultimate mainstream audience. More in the Best of British spirit of the day were two great institutions: Status Quo, Cliff Richard

and the Shadows. The jovial, bedevilled old lags who make up Status Quo may still sound, after a quarter of a century, like that doggy old band you overhear on a Thursday night down at the Goat and Compass, but their staying power cannot be denied. Similarly, Cliff - spry and tanned in a lurid, bubblegum-pink suit - may seem faintly absurd warbling the likes of "Bachelor Boy" and "The Young Ones", but he is so darned nice that all criticism is disarmed.

Therein lies the common denominator which linked the Silver Clef winners. They are all so darned nice that the onlooker feels, well, uncharitable thinking anything derogatory about them. Cliff, Phil Collins, Mark Knopfler, Eric Clapton, Paul McCartney: the untouchable worthies.

But the truth is that these men - notably absent were women and blacks, except as backing singers or session musicians - give some of the most uninteresting performances in rock music today. Whether it is the impeccably dressed-down Phil Collins, mulling "Another Day in Paradise" in his inimitably pinched voice, or Eric Clapton, with his spian hair and the day's second pink suit, playing a succession of vaguely bluesy songs that all fell somewhere between J. J. Cale and Robert Cray, the result is the same soporific complacency. When Elton John joined the Clappers and Knoppers "supergroup" and sang "Saturday Night's All Right for Fighting", his tongue must surely have been lodged firmly in his cheek.

Paul McCartney acquitted himself better than most, but the chirpy flow of Beatles' hits quickly palled. Only his recent "We Got Married" stood out as a slight blip on the passion meter. As for the numbing finale staged by Pink Floyd, it would be hard to cite a better example of tricks, lasers and fireworks being used to cover up a dearth of musical imagination. Fifteen years on from their last Knebworth spectacular, nothing has changed.

Of the eight featured acts, only Robert Plant, his leonine mane lifted by gusts of wind, managed to inject a few moments of charisma into the anodyne proceedings. Newly hip with his *Manic Nirvana* album, he brought on his old Led Zeppelin cohort, Jimmy Page, and played us with a thunderous version of "Rock and Roll".

What makes the Mr Nice Guys so boring is not the fact that they are old and grey. Keith Richards is old and grey and still plays with fire and feel. It is simply that, for them, rock 'n' roll is no longer about the liberating madness of music. It has become merely a social function, a greivously respectable rerun of references to rock's golden past. Worthy cause or not, that is not good enough.

TELEVISION

A touch of simplicity, please

ONE of the many maddening characteristics of television producers is their inability to leave a hit the way it first became a hit. More than 10 years ago, the late Caryl Chessman and Ned Sherrin devised a more-or-less solo show for Timothy West based upon the collected wit and wisdom of Sir Thomas Beecham. It ran triumphantly in the West End and around the country, largely because, though not in the same classical class as Evelyn Williams' Dickens, or Gielgud's Shakespeare or MacLiammair's Oscar Wilde solos, it relied upon the same basic technique of having one man alone on stage conjuring up armies of others in the imagination.

Having taken a decade to translate the show to television, Yorkshire's producer, Vernon Lawrence, last night killed it stone dead by importing the whole of the Hallé Orchestra and a studio audience, all of whom raised more problems than they solved.

First of all, since much of the show is set in rehearsal, why was the orchestra in full evening dress throughout? Then again, in the more private confines of Sir Thomas's study, how come 200 people were suddenly sitting around giggling at him? If television is at its best in intimacy, why extend the whole affair to the size of a gala musical spectacular, especially when there is nothing quite as boring as watching people

sitting around (as Sir Thomas put it) scratching at their instruments? For what has always worked best here was the comedy monologue: besides being a bit of a pill, Beecham was the Noël Coward of the podium, the man around whom all musical jokes of the period were fashioned and fabricated and re-told because somehow the one-liners about Beecham being a deaf man writing for the deaf, or Karajan resembling a musical Malcolm Sargent, always sounded better if they had a recognisable speaker.

The Brahms-Sherrin script never really pretended to analyse the deeper filial or marital or financial traumas of Beecham's long and complex life; but it did efficiently anthologize the jokes, and it did allow West the chance to sketch in a man of considerable, if acid, intelligence and charm, forever at the mercy of his own need to raise a quick laugh. Admittedly, some of the aphorisms ("a harpsichord sounds like two skeletons copulating on an iron roof during a hailstorm") sounded not so much like spontaneous podium cracks as the life's work of several dedicated musicologists, but Beecham's Seventh does indeed sound like a lot of yaks jumping about a bit, and there cannot be a lot of doubt that Beecham was his own best invention and contribution to conducting the comedy of music.

But the Yorkshire tele-version was rather like having "Side by Side by Sondheim" interrupted by 20-minute sequences of Broadway shows performed by a cast of hundreds in their original sets. Thus an intimate close-up was constantly thrown badly out of focus by long-shots involving bandstands and dozens of musicians, all of whom would have been far better left to the imagination and the conjuring qualities of West and his sidekick, Terry Wale. One of the lessons television has always found it hardest to learn is that it is often not enough just to have the camera do something. Better by far to let it stand there and record the original for posterity in its original form. Just as Beecham was forever determined never to allow the singers to be heard above the music, this was an occasion when the last thing you wanted to see was any sign of a television producer when all that was required was a photographer.

SHERIDAN MORLEY

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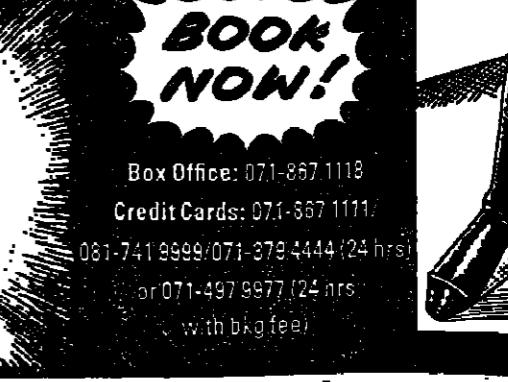
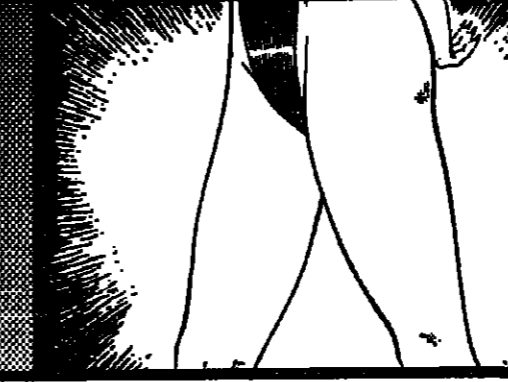
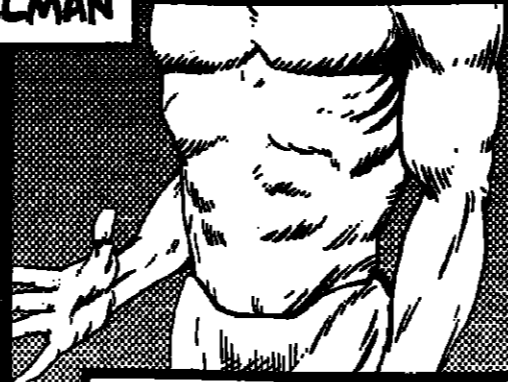
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REVIEWS

A grand show of unity

OPERA

Guillaume Tell
Covent Garden

ROSSINI'S last and most ambitious opera, *William Tell*, has something for everyone. The familiar tunes of the overture and Act III ballet are there for the Radio 2 audience; Arnold's punishingly difficult two arias are cherished by connoisseurs on ancient recordings by long dead tenors. An *étroite* is often engaged to dance in the celebrations commanded by the tyrant Gesler to mark the centenary of Austrian "protection" of the Swiss cantons. And then there is spectacle. A producer who ignores Rossini's demands in this respect does so at his peril, as Luca Ronconi found out when he used mere film to fill the Scala stage a couple of years ago with shots of mountain tops and rushing streams.

John Cox, in his first full new production at Covent Garden, delivers his spectacle through the chorus. The core of this *Tell*, the first at the house for over a century, is in the great ensembles of national unity, as Cox hinted to Hilary Finch on this page last week. The first comes at the close of Act II as the men from three cantons swear the oath of loyalty to end oppression and the other brings down the final curtain as the sun breaks through on a Switzerland celebrating its liberty.

The Covent Garden chorus, in what look to be very authentic boots, buttons and bodices by Liz da Costa, gives one of its best performances for a long time. Forget comments in the increasingly garrulous essays in the programme equating Swiss civil disobedience with anti-polit protest demonstrations. In Rossini's last work, the signposts point directly to the great patriotic set-pieces that were going to fire the early operas of Verdi.

The contribution of the Broadway designer, Robin Wagner, has the solidity of Cox's approach to the piece. The stage is filled with wood: the bare trunks of the forest in which Arnold and Mathilde



Strong performances: Liada Kitchen as Jenny and Gregory Yurishch as Tell in *Guillaume Tell*

have their tryst, the charred beams of the house in which old Melchthal is murdered. Boats come and go, sometimes a little shakily, on Lake Lucerne. Rossini's storms rage and the skies clear with the help of expert lighting. Only the final act, with the shooting of Gesler, looks as though it could have done with a bit more directorial time and money.

Cox's sole controversial move in a blessedly non-controversial production comes in the Act III ballet. The rather crude dancing is controlled by an impatient Gesler (a tyrannical bullet-headed performance from Stafford Dean) when the score demands the touch of a Bournois. La Scala brought in Carla Fracci - perhaps Covent Garden should also consider serving up a prima ballerina.

The skies over *Tell* looked distinctly dark a month ago when Alexandru Agache withdrew from the title role. Apart from Jose van Dam there are few international

baritones who know the role in French, the language quite properly chosen by Covent Garden. Gregory Yurishch - an Australian, despite the name - has the right gritty quality for the part, showing Tell's aggression and determination growing as the horrors mount around him. The voice is not especially beautiful, but that is in part an advantage, for it is all too easy to invest Tell with Verdian stardom.

One of two Rossini experts have been engaged. Chris Merritt is the reigning Arnold of our time, tossing off the *acuti* of "Asile héréditaire" with something approaching pleasure. Other tenors tremble at the mere thought of them. His is a properly heroic performance. Lella Cuberli, as Mathilde, the Austrian princess who comes round to the Swiss point of view, has been a frequent Merritt partner, but she seemed unhappy in a house the size of Covent Garden. Her singing was

musical, but under-powered. When an aria such as "Sombre forêt" comes along, then a French or a Studebaker needs to be on hand.

From the home team there were sturdy interpretations from Robert Lloyd, both patriarch and patriot as Walther Furst, and Liada Kitchen as Tell's son Jenny. Kitchen emerges quite unscathed from the apple-splitting incident, marvellously stage-managed. The house debuts of Ewa Podles as Hedwige (utterly incomprehensible French) and Louis Lebherz (old Melchthal, who gets killed off early on) were unremarkable.

Michel Plasseon does not bring the fire of Muti to the score; rather, he lets the drama unfold at fairly leisurely pace over almost five hours. He was very supportive to the singers, especially Cuberli, but also intent on telling us that this was a *Paris* opera composed on a grand scale.

JOHN HIGGINS

CONCERT

CBSO/Rattle
Leeds Town Hall

IN DEATH, as in life, Michael Vyner, the artistic director of this Leeds festival, continues to inspire a formidable stream of invention. Toru Takemitsu's *My Way Of Life*, dedicated to "the noble heart" of Vyner, is the latest of many tributes, its unveiling by the City of Birmingham Symphony Orchestra on Saturday neatly coinciding with the festival's Japanese poet Ryuichi Tamura. Unhelpfully, the audience was not offered a printed text, so it was as

well that the French baritone François Le Roux sang most of the words - statements about the nature of trees and of man - with admirable clarity and directness.

Centred firmly on the key of D flat, the music, which, if I understand Takemitsu's note correctly, concerns itself with coming to terms with death, is a strange, nostalgic mixture, slow to the point of stasis. Only the irregular eruptions of beautifully incoherent sounds, a Takemitsu hallmark, save it from predictability. Its mixture of Delius-like atmosphere with harmonies that, like Messiaen's, might sound cheap in other contexts, begs an important question. Is it enough for a composer simply to pour his heart out intuitively, as Takemitsu does here, or are matters of

subtlety and intellect important? Simon Rattle conducted a well-controlled, sonorous performance, and the voices of the Opera North Chorus wallowed contentedly in their rich sounds. Crisper terms were demanded of them in Richard Maunders' edition of Mozart's C Minor Mass, complete with fortified scoring in the "Credo" and "Et incarnatus" and some judicious reconstruction of the "Sanctus" and "Osanna".

At first it seemed that we were to be given a reading of Böhm-like inflated grandeur, but as the work progressed, the chorus responded to Rattle's instincts and to a fine team of soloists.

Sylvia McNair's wide intervals in the "Christe eleison" and her sensitive partnership with the CBSO's excellent woodwind sec-

tion (beside whom she went to stand) in the "Et incarnatus", Ann Murray's radiant, slightly harder-edged "Laudamus te", the ravishing overlapping of both singers in the "Domine Deus", and their rich, thoroughly musical partnership with the tenor, Anthony Rolfe Johnson, in the "Quoniam", provided the basic support for the whole reading. From time to time, the CBSO strings were scampering, finding the acoustics tricky to handle. But this was a strong and thrilling performance nevertheless, the perfect balance for the more sombre complexities, delivered with marvellous concentration, of the "Passacaglia" from Britten's *Peter Grimes*, which, as another tribute to Vyner, had begun the concert.

STEPHEN PETTIT

THEATRE

The Touch
Bush

PETER Lloyd might not have written a better play than this if the faith healer at its centre was an obvious charlatan, like Jonson's *Alchemist*, but it would probably have been more gripping. There is, after all, greater room for conflict and dramatic tension in the adventures of a parasite than in what we have here: an on-the-one, on-the-other-hand study of psychic medicine in action.

Funnily enough, this was just the difficulty that the fine drama-

tist, Brian Friel, faced when he penned his *Faith Healer*. How was he to make drama out of a magus whose touch occasionally worked but mostly did not? His solution was to bring four characters on stage to spout consecutive monologues about the fellow's life and works. The result was less a play than a talking book, but as absorbing as *The Touch*, and deeper.

Enjoyable though that solution can be, it has an uncertain feel. Lloyd's real interest is the ambiguous personality of Vincent, the Welsh warlock. But he wants to write a more conventional play than Friel's, so he also brings on stage three women, each an example of provincial enmity and each a likely patient for his medicine-

man. It is here that things go awry. The women's rather laboriously jolly chatter does more to build small-town atmosphere than establish arresting character. Nor are their shifts of attitude to mesmeric Vincent always well motivated. One moment a supermarket sub-manageress is letting him cure her gynaecological ailments, the next snubbing him at the check-out counter.

But if Lloyd has not invented an interesting plot, he has created an interesting anti-hero in Vincent, and one nicely played by Russell Enoch, with a grave yet stealthy charisma that helps explain his power and pull. In the first act, he seems sincere and effective, if only as an alternative doctor who gal-

vanises his clients' wills, enabling them to overcome basically psychosomatic woes.

In the second act, though, he turns from Merlin into Svengali, making increasingly dubious demands on his female flock. Before long, he is promising to make an astral visit to the poor, befogged sub-manageress's bedroom, and then it's all right, I'm the doctor of love.

The conclusion seems to be that, yes, Vincent has skills not easily explained, but that they are erratic, accompanied by absurd hocus-pocus, and too often misused. An unexceptionable play on an uneven play.

BENEDICT NIGHTINGALE

NEW RELEASES

◆ **FRESH HORSES** (15): Unduly four versions of Larry Katon's off-Broadway drama about a reckless romance descend: performance from Holly Hagan and Andrew McCulloch. Director: David Anspaugh. Cannon Oxford Street (071-436 0310).

◆ **LORD OF THE FLIES** (15): Rai adaptation of William Golding's savage novel, which mistakenly turns the English schoolboys' reversion to savagery into an American military academy cadets. Paul Balhazur heads a largely unknown cast: Harry Hawk. Director: David Anspaugh. Cannon Oxford Street (071-436 0310).

◆ **BLACK RAIN** (PG): Quietly magnificent and poignant Japanese portrait of a family suffering from the after-effects of the Hiroshima bomb. Directed by Shohei Imamura: music by Tomoko Yamashita. Rendi (071-437 0402).

◆ **TREMORS** (15): A house full of burrowing is assailed by four giant worms. Affectionate send-up of the monster movies of the Fifties, with special effects. Kevin Bacon, Fred Ward, director, Ron Underwood. Cannon Oxford Street (071-436 0310).

◆ **WINDPLOTS**: Text drama about South Africa in transition, featuring John Hurt as a cynical journalist on assignment with an African cameraman, tracking down a black African poet. Director: David West. ICA Cinema (071-433 3647).

CURRENT

◆ **CINEMA PARADISO** (PG): Giuseppe Tornatore's nostalgic tale of a small Sicilian cinema, an appealing salute to the movies. Corinne Maynard (071-436 0310) Phoenix (071-436 0310).

◆ **CLEANLAND BOSS** (15): Aggressively bleak portrait of the difficulties in breaking a cocaine habit, with Michael Keaton as an estate agent made in 1988. Director: Glenn Gordon Caron. Warner (071-436 0781).

◆ **DREAMS** (PG): Akira Kurosawa's fantasy on themes of violence, ecology, and the artist's urge to transcend reality, a touch naïf, but a visual feast. Gai (071-727 4040) Rendi (071-437 0402).

◆ **FOOLS OF FORTUNE** (15): Pat O'Connor's garbled version of William Trevor's novel about an Irish family's turbulent fortunes during the 1920s and 1930s. With Glen, John Cusack, and John Cusack. Director: O'Connor. Phoenix (071-436 0310).

◆ **HARD TO KILL** (15): Steven Seagal as a cop emerging from a seven-year coma to investigate a series of murders. With Kelly Le Brock. Warner (071-436 0310) Phoenix (071-436 0310).

◆ **HARLEM NIGHTS** (15): Tired, vulgar comedy about a night club owned by a corrupt comic book, an unimpressive vehicle for Eddie Murphy (ambitiously serving as actor, director and producer). Cannon Oxford Street (071-436 0310).

◆ **THE HUNT FOR RED OCTOBER** (PG): Sean Connery as a Soviet submarine captain going to defect. Ponderous preposterous drama. Cannon Oxford Street (071-436 0310).

◆ **ABSURD PERSON SINGULAR**: Aykubov's achingly funny serious comedy, directed by David. Phoenix (071-436 0310).

◆ **AFTER THE FALL**: Arthur Miller sorting out love, guilt and marriage. Bewitching performance by Joanne Whalley-Kilmer. Director: Richard. Phoenix (071-436 0310).

◆ **ANNA CHRISTIE**: Great performance by Natasha Richardson, John Woodvine, David Healy in a blazing account of O'Neill's masterpiece. Director: John Woodvine. Phoenix (071-436 0310).

◆ **BERNARDETTE**: Old-fashioned musical, directed by most critics, though nearly sung by Elaine Paige as the lass from Lourdes. Director: 288 Tottenham Court Road, WI (071-436 0310).

◆ **THE CRUCIBLE**: Tom Wilkinson stands up for democracy against a fanatic. Director: Tom Wilkinson. Phoenix (071-436 0310).

◆ **GASPAR**: Hugh Laurie and Bernard Hill in Ben Elton's comedy about the production of an ar and other. Director: Ben Elton. Phoenix (071-436 0310).

◆ **HENRY IV**: Sound production of Shakespeare's masterpiece, today but jolly effective as the man who must pretend to be an emperor. Director: Richard. Phoenix (071-436 0310).

◆ **THE LITTLE SHOP OF HORRORS**: A musical about a man who must pretend to be an emperor. Director: Richard. Phoenix (071-436 0310).

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CINEMA GUIDE

Geoff Brown's assessment of films in London and (where indicated) with the symbol (C) on release across the country.

◆ **AN INNOCENT MAN** (15): Unpleasant portrait of a man who must pretend to be an emperor. Director: Richard. Phoenix (071-436 0310).

◆ **JOHNNY HANDSOME** (15): Grating, unimpressive portrait of a man who must pretend to be an emperor. Director: Richard. Phoenix (071-436 0310).

◆ **THE GRAYS** (15): Bleeding, bloody drama about the rise and fall of the East End gangsters, from war-time childhood to post-war success. Director: Richard. Phoenix (071-436 0310).

◆ **3 WOMEN IN LOVE** (15): Amiable comedy of sexual matters from West German. Director: Richard. Phoenix (071-436 0310).

◆ **TRUMPET OF THE SPIRIT** (15): Worthy but dull Holocaust drama - the last film by director, Alan Pakula. Director: Alan Pakula. Phoenix (071-436 0310).

◆ **TROPIC OF CANTON** (15): Dependent children between the wars and madness. Shallow sentimentalism. Director: Richard. Phoenix (071-436 0310).

◆ **THE WASHING MACHINE** (15): The boyhood of a novelist in France. Director: Richard. Phoenix (071-436 0310).

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WORD-WATCHING

Answers from page 20

WALTY

(a) Surprisingly old nautical jargon for (a ship, or by jocular transference, a crew) to lean or roll over, usually from the Old English word found only in its opposite *unwilted*; Longfellow: "This ship is so cranked and walty, I fear our crew will be."

BANDORE

(c) An Elizabethan wire-strung instrument, very like a cittern, a primitive guitar, invented by John Rose, from Greek *bandura* a three-stringed lute: "I would lightly touch the strings of my bandore, and sing these plaintive songs of Arcady."

SELTICAR

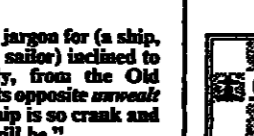
(c) A sword-bearer of the Ottoman Empire, from the Persian *sildar*, which is itself derived from the Arabic *sawdar*; Byron: "Selticar! Unheeded then our chief's selticar."

MUSSITATION

(a) Low muttering, murmuring, from the participle stem of the frequentative *mussare* to mutter a lot, of the Latin *mussare* to mutter: "The Murmur, or Mussitation, that Liquor makes when it is put in a Bottle."

WINNING MOVE

By Raymond Keene, Chess Correspondent



This position is from the game Padovani (White) - Belokob (Black), Varra 1992. Black to play and win. Solution: 23... Bxh2. The winners are E. Padovani, Cardiff; Mr E.W. Fisher, Hull; Mr W. Laurie, Enfield.

THEATRES

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● BUSINESS AND FINANCE 21-25
● LAW 28
● DEGREE RESULTS 28
● SPORT 28-36

BUSINESS

مكزامن الأعمال

Executive Editor
David Brewerton

MONDAY JULY 2 1990

Bundesbank wary as East Germans prepare to spend

From WOLFGANG MÜNCHAU IN EAST BERLIN

GERMANS are today bracing themselves for a spending spree unrivalled in the history of Eastern Europe, one day after the end of the ostmark and introduction of the deutschmark as East Germany's currency.

International financial markets will be monitoring consumer behaviour during the first days and weeks after monetary union, since heavy spending on goods, especially cars and consumer durables, could add to existing inflationary pressures and may lead to a rise in German interest rates.

Concern in financial markets has pushed up West German interest rates to 9 per cent, their highest ever in real terms. The Bundesbank, which welcomes the high interest rates as a counter-inflationary measure, believes markets

have discounted the worst fears. Karl Otto Pöhl, the president of the Bundesbank, said on East German radio: "The currency conversion has so far worked without hitches from a technical point of view. But we have to ensure that the mark remains stable, which should also be in the interests of East Germany. I am aware that after such a long period there is certainly a temptation to spend the money. But my advice is to be careful."

Last week Herr Pöhl expressed concern that monetary union might lead to an overheating of the West German economy.

The Bundesbank will keep liquidity tight in the immediate future, Herr Pöhl stated in today's edition of *Die Welt* newspaper.

From a monetary point of view, the conditions were favourable for monetary union, Herr Pöhl wrote. A 10 per cent increase in the money supply

would be balanced by a 10 per cent rise in gross national product. "But the Bundesbank will continue to ensure liquidity remains tight. The mark is one of the most stable currencies in the world. It should stay that way."

He gave warning that East Germany's command economy should be transformed into a market economy quickly. "The notion that one can make the transition painlessly by dragging out the introduction of a market economy is unrealistic. It is equally unrealistic to assume one can erect an economic nature reserve in East Germany through protectionist measures."

Walter Seipp, chairman of the management board at Commerzbank, said East Germany's economy would be successfully transformed into a market economy within two to three years. East Germany will have made great strides in moving

closer to West Germany's standard of living in that time, he said.

The merger of the two economies would lead to an economic miracle of sorts, Herr Seipp said, noting that it would boost West Germany's gross national product by 0.5-1 per cent. Fears linked to monetary union were exaggerated and fundamentally unfounded, Herr Seipp said.

He said the West German stock market could recover from its uncertain phase in the next months, with a flood of new investment possibly boosting prices by 10 to 20 per cent by the autumn.

Dr Wolfgang Röllner, chief executive of Dresdner Bank, said: "This feels like the founding years of the Federal Republic." Like most West German bankers he is optimistic about the future. Dresdner Bank has also published an opinion poll

taken among East Germans, according to which two-thirds of those who rent accommodation — about 82 per cent of the population — are planning to buy their homes. As their personal objectives, East Germans said they wanted to earn more money (57 per cent), own a telephone (22 per cent), buy a car (17 per cent) and go on a foreign holiday (17 per cent).

Dr Röllner advised East Germans to buy fixed-interest securities. "Chances are greater for interest rates to decline than to rise," he said. He also advised East Germans not to buy shares at present because they do not yet have sufficient knowledge about stock markets. In East Germany, most of the planned privatizations of its industry will not allow public participation. Many companies will be sold direct to foreign bidders.

Ratners ready to bid \$400m for US chain

By GILLIAN BOWDITCH

GERALD Ratner, chairman of Ratners, Britain's biggest group of jewellers, is today expected to announce a \$400 million bid for Kay Jewelers, America's second largest jewellery group.

The deal, expected to be accompanied by a rights issue for about \$120 million, will double the number of Ratners stores in America to 1,000. Ratners' gearing at the April year-end was 34 per cent, and although the financing is expected to include a mixture of debt and equity, analysts do not expect Ratners' gearing to rise substantially.

Gary O'Brien, the finance director, is said to have a conservative approach to gearing and is believed to be unhappy about letting it rise much above present levels in today's economic climate.

The group raised \$150 million in September through preference share issues in Britain and America and some of this money is available. The balance of the funding could be raised through another preference share issue in the US as it is an American deal. Analysts say the group may consider a full listing for its shares in America at present, about 3 per cent is held there.

Kay shares closed down 50 cents on Friday at \$10.87½.

valuing the group at \$136 million. It had \$161 million of debt in June, according to Standard & Poor's credit rating guide.

Ratners is believed to have irrevocable acceptances for about 40 per cent of Kay shares — the amount held by Kay's board. The directors have been in Britain over the weekend putting the final touches to the deal.

Kay, which has been struggling for some time, first indicated it would consider a buyout in February when it retained First Boston as its banker to look into ways of reducing debt.

The jeweller has 494 stores in 30 states, trading under four names. The group sells moderately priced jewellery, mostly through outlets in suburban and regional shopping malls. There are 344 Kay Jewelers, 82 JB Robinson stores, 48 Marcus & Co stores and 20 Black, Starr & Frost, which is the high quality chain in the group.

When Mr Ratner made his \$150 million preference share issue in September, he said he would wait for someone in the US to "get into trouble before we do another major deal".

Kay told shareholders it had been hit by competitors' discounting when earnings per share fell heavily last year. It increased its first quarter loss

this year and passed the quarterly dividend.

Ratners has a reputation for issuing more paper than the City would like and its share price was hit by talk of a 160p bid for Dixons, the electrical retailer, in February. Large rights issues have been discounted between 17.5 and 25 per cent. On the basis of a 17.5 per cent discount, Ratners' rights issue price would be about 226p, allowing the group to raise \$120 million on a one-for-four basis.

Ratners' American profits rose from \$25.3 million to \$38.4 million in the year to February, which analysts consider makes it the most profitable jewellery chain in the US. Ratners has 3 per cent of the American jewellery market and 31 per cent of the British market.

Mr Ratner has ambitions to boost his market share to 50 per cent in Britain and to 10 per cent in the US, which would mean 1,500 stores. He has 500 American stores and the Kay deal will take him to 1,000, giving him about 6 per cent of the American market.

Most of the Kay shops are expected to be integrated into the group by Christmas. Analysts expect pre-tax profits for the present year, before the benefits of Kay, of £140 million, up from £121.5 million last year.

Stakis pursues the business traveller

PAUL HACKETT



Holding court: Andros Stakis, managing director, today officially launches a £50 million hotel chain catering for the business traveller

Berisford 'to write off £165m' in US

By ANGELA MACKAY

BERISFORD International is expected this week to confirm the market's worst fears over its disastrous involvement in New York property, revealing write-offs of about £165 million and omitting its final dividend.

Previously Berisford paid a 1.8p dividend when it had a £17.7 million loss attributable to shareholders.

The company is being forced to provide for extraordinary losses of about £165 million on its New York property portfolio after falling property prices and a disastrous rental market sharply eroded the value of the portfolio of 13 properties.

Pre-tax profits are expected to be about £21 million (£36.4 million). Most of the extraordinary losses will apply to the Manhattan and New York State property, but a couple of million pounds will apply to other items.

Berisford's chairman, John Seclater, who took control after Ephraim Margulies resigned

in March, has undertaken a review of the company which involved a purge of those associated with the Margulies regime. On Friday, Philip Aaronberg, finance director, resigned.

Two of the new board members, Murray Stuart and Brian Smith, have a record with Metal Box Group of nursing companies back to health and fending off predators.

The message from the new board, which also includes Sir John Egan, the former Jaguar chairman, is that a bid will not be welcome from one of three predators circling the company, all keen to buy British Sugar.

Associated British Foods was cleared by regulators to make a bid, but withdrew after the 1987 market crash. The Monopolies and Mergers Commission is adjudicating on another offer from Tate & Lyle. The Irish businessman Larry Goodman has also been stakebuilding.

Country Court chain opened

By MATTHEW BOND

THE Stakis hotels group, based in Glasgow, today launches its bid for a bigger share of the expanding business travel market.

After an initial outlay of £50 million, the group officially unveils its Country Court Hotels chain when a 140-bedroom hotel near Leicester opens for business. Two other hotels at Bromsgrove and Newport, Gwent, are already open. The three mark the beginning of a chain that Andros Stakis, the managing director, hopes should number 20 in Britain, with more in Europe.

Two hotels are being built at Northampton and Maidstone, while two more, one near the Dartford Tunnel and one at Warwick, could begin development this year. The target

market for the hotels is the business traveller. From £50 a night, Mr Stakis says the guests will have larger than normal bedrooms equipped with desks that can be properly worked at.

"People want more space. They want large desks where they can plug in their computers and fax machines," he said.

Anyone without their own portable office technology will be able to use the secretarial services provided by the hotel's business centre. There will also be a full range of leisure facilities.

Mr Stakis says the company will be flexible about the rate at which it builds the hotels. "It is a very ambitious programme, but if we feel the economic climate looks wrong we will cut back. But for now we're very bullish."

Oil lease battle looms

From PHILIP ROBINSON IN LOS ANGELES

THE American government will this week try to head off a possible \$200 million legal action from oil groups, including BP, after exploration leases in Florida were cancelled.

The ban was part of a cutback in offshore exploration throughout America, announced last week by President Bush under pressure from environmentalists.

The American Petroleum Institute, which represents more than 200 oil companies, says the ban affects 9 billion-10 billion barrels of oil and

will increase America's dependence on imports, now about 50 per cent. American oil groups are threatening to sue the government for compensation on Florida licences, bought for \$108 million, on which they have invested \$200 million.

The Department of Interior said: "Obviously we don't want to get into court. All they will look at is whether there has been a clear breach of contract and the oil firms would argue strongly there has. We are talking about sharing the

compensation cost with the state of Florida, whose coastline now runs no risk of environmental damage from offshore exploration."

BP owns a share in six Florida leases bought in 1984. The net cost to BP has been about \$5 million. But military activity in the Florida area has prevented any of the acreages from being developed.

A spokesman for BP said: "We are not talking about going into the courts at the moment. But the ball is in the government's court."

Cost of luring authors worries publishers

Wooring a paperback writer

By MELINDA WITTSTOCK

THE DIZZYING multimillion-dollar advances commanded by best-selling paperback authors, even before plots and characters are a glimmer in the eye, has publishers, already suffering slow worldwide sales, worried.

Dell Publishing's move after a fierce bidding war last week to advance Ken Follett, the British thriller writer, \$12.3 million for two books he has not written or outlined came just as Jeffrey Archer refused a \$20 million offer from an American publisher for his next novel.

Both amounts stunned publishers, who fear ever-increasing advances can do nothing but harm an industry often paying out more in advance than it is recouping in sales.

Barry Winkelman, managing director of William Collins's general books division, said: "It is a disturbing trend. Authors who have become brand names are gold-dust and publishers have no choice but to bid for sure-fire success. But it is going to get increasingly difficult to make profits."

"The problem is that retail chains like WH Smith are cutting back on everything but the big names — and we're not



Archer: no to \$20m offer

talking quality, just salability. With the sure-sellers costing far more to publish, publishers are less free to invest in the things that make publishing fun — risky subjects and unknown authors."

Jack Romanos, president of Pocket Books, said the Follett auction, in which Pocket's parent Simon & Schuster dropped out before the bidding reached \$10 million, was "one of the worst things that could have happened."

He said: "At the time when advances should be coming back to sane levels, the fact

that someone would stretch this far is troubling."

Peter Carson, editor-in-chief of Penguin UK, said: "Publishing is already a precarious risk. To make it still riskier has obvious financial consequences."

Now that it is increasingly common for best-selling authors to offer a package of books to the highest bidder, publishers have no choice but to submit to the vagaries of the auction if they want to retain market share.

This week the battle begins between Bantam, Putnam, Berkley, Harper & Row, Simon & Schuster and William Morrow & Co for Mr Archer's next three books.

The author, who said he could not accept the \$20 million offer because he was contractually bound to give Simon & Schuster, his current publisher, the chance to bid on first reading of the next novel, said last week's offer could prompt an equally large one this week.

"But I'm not motivated by money: I sold my last five books to Hodder & Stoughton for just £1 each," said Mr Archer, who can, however, rest assured his royalties won't be a penny less than he could expect in an advance.

Dunsdale enquiry stepped up

REGULATORS are accelerating their investigations into a dealing network allegedly featuring Dunsdale Securities, the financial services group that collapsed last month owing £17 million.

The statutory bodies, including the Department of Trade and Industry, the Stock Exchange and the Investment Managers Regulatory Organisation, are trying to pin down a share-trading network specialising in "front-running". They suspect the ring has existed in the City for five years and may have used Dunsdale as a vehicle.

Two people are being investigated in connection with the alleged affair. On Friday, Dunsdale's 200 creditors were told by the joint liquidators that about £360,000 had been located in various forms, including a Porsche, a Mercedes and oil paintings. There was no sign in the accounts, however, of the £17 million of client funds that Dunsdale had supposedly invested in gilts.

Robert Miller, the sole director of Dunsdale, has been charged with obtaining money dishonestly and has been remanded in custody.

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THE POUND

CHANGE ON WEEK
US dollar 1.7450 (+0.0145)
W German mark 2.9046 (+0.0051)
Exchange index 91.4 (+0.2)

STOCK MARKET

FT 30 Share 1899.9 (-13.1)
FT-SE 100 2374.6 (-3.9)
New York Dow Jones 2880.69 (+23.51)
Tokyo Nikkei Avge 31940.24 (+245.67)

TOURIST RATES

	Bank	Bank
	Buy	Sell
Australia \$	2.325	2.165
Austria Sch.	21.30	20.00
Belgium Fr	62.85	58.65
Canada \$	11.15	10.85
Denmark Kr	7.14	6.74
Finland Mk	10.17	9.57
France Fr	3.025	2.845
Germany DM	287	273
Greece Dr	11.65	10.95
Hong Kong \$	14.30	13.30
Italy Lira	1,135	1,035
Japan Yen	225	209
Netherlands Gld	3.285	3.05
Norway Kr	265.75	250.75
Portugal Esc	5.50	5.30
South Africa Rd	10.95	10.35
Spain Ptas	2.58	2.40
Sweden Kr	1.925	1.725
Switzerland FF	24.25	22.25
UK £		
Yugoslavia Dnr		

Rates for small denomination bank only as quoted by Barclays Bank PLC. Different rates apply to travellers' cheques.
Retail Price Index: 126.2 (May)

OECD worries about the state of saving

ECONOMIC VIEW

COLIN NARBROUGH

The Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development is not there to encourage complacency, however benign the economic climate may be at the time of its weighty statements on the economic outlook. Though its latest report paints a comforting picture of average OECD growth easing to a steady, sustainable 3 per cent, with 4.5 per cent inflation, it focuses attention on increasing uncertainties. In contrast to the tranquil scene it portrays on output and inflation, it highlights worrying developments in the financial markets over the winter, primarily the sharp rise in long-term interest rates.

This appears to be a world phenomenon, though causes differ from country to country. OECD economists have identified three broad influences driving long-term interest rates. First, inflationary expectations have worsened. Second, this uncertainty has increased and raised risk premiums on investment. Third, and probably of greatest importance, savings have failed to match the rapidly widening opportunities for in-

vestment in the developed and developing world.

This includes markets that have unfolded since the Soviet Union last year allowed Eastern Europe to start shedding the twin shackles of communism and command economics. The cost of financing German monetary union is a more immediate factor behind heightened demand for world savings. Importantly, the upward pressure on demand exerted by the savings-investment mismatch is seen largely to reflect the effect of actual and anticipated demand, rather than being a factor that would dampen activity.

Against a backdrop of increasing investment opportunities, higher long-term borrowing costs and capacity tightness, the OECD raises serious doubts about the adequacy of saving. But why the concern? Total saving as a share of GDP has risen in the OECD countries. The improvement has, however,

failed to restore saving's share to the levels of the 1960s and 1970s.

Furthermore, large current account deficits point to inadequate national saving. Unlike the Americans, our government has its budget surpluses to display as credentials for good house-keeping. But these surpluses are dwindling and City forecasters are predicting an early return to deficit.

The current account deficit, as Nigel Lawson, the former Chancellor of the Exchequer, was wont to say, is a private sector matter. Yet nine months of base rates at 15 per cent are only bringing gradual improvement. Britain's personal sector saving ratio has only just staggered above 6 per cent, for all the

incentives and exhortations to savers. The corporate sector has still to make an appropriate adjustment.

Fiscal debt

George Bush's decision to abandon his "no new taxes" pledge rather than blunted any barbs the OECD report contained about the lack of progress on reducing US deficits. It was the enormity of that fiscal debt and the desire to get budget negotiations moving again that appears to have prompted his volte-face. The cost of bailing out the clearly misnamed "thrifty" industry played a key role too. In almost

simultaneously persuading Japan to agree to public spending of ¥430,000 billion (£1,622 billion) over the next decade, Washington hopes to narrow the relatively wide gap between Japanese domestic savings and investment to help whittle down Japan's huge and persistent surplus on bilateral trade.

Though some Japanese fear the deal could destabilise their economy, it should offer the US an elegant counterbalance to the tightening Bush has to accept. The fiscal effect in world terms should be broadly neutral, but the arrangement will mean greater Japanese responsibility for sustaining world growth. Mindful of America's fragile economic health and the election cycle, the last thing Washington would want is world recession.

Intensifying competition for savings suggests, in the OECD's opinion, that boosting savings should be a policy goal in most countries, achieved mainly by

improving public sector finances. But restraining public spending will present increasing difficulty, apart from in defence, which should offer a "peace windfall".

A second line of attack would be to remove disincentives by shifting taxation away from saving towards consumption. While recognising that more saving might be needed in all OECD countries, action is seen as most important in those with large budget or current account deficits. The US falls into both categories. Britain only one. But there is little hope of the chancellor cutting public spending before a general election. And while progress on reducing the American trade deficit has been better than expected, reducing the budget deficit will be politically complicated, especially with the American economy performing sluggishly.

Urging the Japanese to eat more American beef is one thing. But trying to divert them from their thrifty habits cannot be a good idea at the very time West Germany, a usually cautious country, is taking on the risk and cost-burden of East Germany.

TEMPUS

Fall in BICC shares belies true value of Spanish deal

GIVEN the cracking pace achieved by BICC's cable interests last year, the City might have reacted positively to more expansion in Spain, one of Europe's fastest growing markets. Instead, the £177 million rights issue to finance the move hit BICC's shares hard. By Friday night they were 35p below the pre-announcement level at 423p.

It would be wrong to interpret that fall as a fair judgment on BICC's plans to gain control of the Spanish cable-maker, Grupo Espanol General Cable, with about half the Spanish market. The move looks reasonable on grounds of timing, price and strategy.

The share price weakness had at least as much to do with the warning that high interest rates were hurting the housing and property development activities, plus a forecast of a mere 4.3 per cent rise in the half-time dividend. Hardly the stuff to fire up enthusiasm for a rights issue.

The market is also puzzled by the fact that BICC is raising £177 million now to lift its stake in the Spanish company from 20 to 39 per cent, even though it will not have to pay for the stock until 1992. The present 20 per cent holding was taken when GEGC management staged a leveraged buyout last year. BICC was to have bought a further 29 per cent from others involved in the deal in 1992. But Bankers Trust, which holds 19 per cent, is willing to accelerate the transfer of its 19 per cent stake almost immediately, with payment deferred until 1992. Through other arrangements not yet completed, BICC could have 75 per cent of GEGC before 1993 when a flotation is planned.

However negative the market may be, the GEGC move is part of BICC's successful strategy to internationalise the cables business, and attractive tactically since Spain plans heavy infrastructure spending in the next decade.

The timing means earnings will be slightly enhanced and the price of 7.5 times post-tax



Gloomy outlook: Sir Kit McMahon of the Midland

profits looks attractive too. Even after the share slide, the convertible bonds offered by way of rights would hold a price slightly above par and are worth taking up. On a p/e of nine, falling to 7.6 in 1991, BICC seems sound value. But if the short-termist looking only at the dull present six months succeed, the rights issue could run into trouble.

Bank debt

THE picture is becoming clearer on the banks' exposure to bad debts. It is a listless portrait of Doran Gray.

Last week's results from the TSB Group and Girobank indicate the real cost of continuing high interest rates. At TSB, the 223 per cent rise in bad debt provisions to £84 million put the brakes on its recovery. The brunt of the increase came, as expected, from corporate lending, including two single provisions of £8 million and £6 million.

But while the climb of 87 per cent at Girobank was less

spectacular, it was more worrying. Girobank's corporate lending is insignificant compared with its personal business. So the doubling in specific provisions suggests private borrowers are less resilient than financial institutions have so far had us believe.

Sir Nicholas Goodison, TSB's chairman, freely admits the situation is worsening, but refuses to speculate on how bad it will become.

This is an unwelcome precursor to the main clearing banks' interims next month. Barclays has admitted to a £100 million provision on British & Commonwealth alone. Barclays' increase in provisions last year was only 32 per cent, the lowest of the four. So six-month profits will be hard pushed to reach £700 million, 12 per cent down before Third World debt provisions.

Things will be little better at National Westminster or Lloyds. But Midland, where Sir Kit McMahon, the chairman, has issued a profit warning, may come off worst, with

the bad debt problems compounded by unpaid interest on outstanding Third World loans and the previously mismatched treasury book.

Eurotunnel

FREE from bruising battles with its contractors, and with plans for a final fund-raising in place, Eurotunnel is again exercising the mind of analysts. As with any large-scale capital project, the present value is dependent on a raft of variables — traffic forecasts, projected revenues, inflation rates, discount factors and many more. Small shifts in assumptions can make an enormous difference to the result.

The latest independent broker to devise a computer valuation model is Yamaichi International, which concludes that in investment terms the worst may soon be over.

Assuming that negotiations with the 208 funding banks proceed smoothly over the summer, and the pre-underwritten rights issue goes ahead in the autumn, that could well be the case. Eurotunnel can anticipate a publicity boost when the teams boring the service tunnel from France and England meet under the Channel in about November. Those two factors will trigger considerable attention from investors, especially in France, where shareholders have been far more hungry for stock than in Britain.

Yamaichi believes that until the breakthrough and the final completion of the funding, a discount rate of 14 per cent is a cautiously appropriate factor to apply to costs and revenues. This gives an indicated share price of 439p, some way below the present 490p.

But if events go as planned and risk perceptions permit a lower discount factor of 12 per cent by the year-end, the indicated share value surges to 790p. That should encourage the original buyers at 375p to hang on and encourage others to dig for their own concepts of value in the tunnel. This is no time to sell the shares.

BRUSSELS NOTEBOOK

Gulf states seek to end tariffs

SIX Gulf states, Saudi Arabia, Kuwait, Bahrain, Oman, the United Arab Emirates and Qatar, have begun talks with the EC to phase out tariffs and improve trade between the two blocs.

The talks are highly sensitive, as major petrochemicals producers from Britain, Germany and the Netherlands fear they could suffer if the community drops its 5 to 15 per cent tariffs on imports from the Gulf's burgeoning petrochemicals industry. These currently keep most of the Gulf's petrochemicals out of Europe.

Both sides will phase out customs duties on each other's imports except for sensitive products such as oil, or those protected by special safeguards.

THE European Community will chip in £2.13 billion towards the cost of German unification over the next three years, Herr Peter Schmidhuber, EC Budget Commissioner, told Euro-MPs.

Brussels will spend the money on increasing the productivity of rural areas, boosting industry and creating alternative employment in East Germany's industrial wastelands.

East Germany is considered in such poor shape that its entire territory will be eligible

for assistance from the EC's special structural funds. The community's other poorer regions, which rely heavily on these funds, have been assured they will hardly lose out as a result. The cash for East Germany, however, will have to be found by making more room within the existing EC budget.

Mr Bruce Millan, EC commissioner in charge of regional policy, believes that plans to bolster East Germany "cannot be met from within existing resources", though it is unlikely Britain and others will have to contribute more to the EC treasury.

EC RESEARCH ministers have agreed to pump £10.65 million into a two-year project to map out the genetic blueprint of the human body in the search of cures for inherited diseases such as diabetes and muscular dystrophy. But the programme is engulfed in fierce controversy.

The European Parliament fears it could entice scientists to alter, rather than just decode, the genetic make-up of human beings, manipulating genes in order to engineer the birth of healthier, tougher, possibly even brighter children. A spokesman said the European Commission, which proposed the project, would not fund research into ways of

altering genes. ● BRUSSELS has cautiously welcomed the United States deal with Japan to open up the Japanese market and so cut its £35 billion trade surplus. But the EC is watching with baited breath to see that the deal to end so-called "structural impediments" lets European products into Japan as well.

Under the deal, Japan will spend more on public projects, stiffen its free competition rules and cut the time it takes civil servants to grant patents to foreign imports.

THE European Court of Justice has said discrimination against part-time workers could amount to sexual discrimination, as most part-timers are women.

The judgement could give a moral filip to the European Commission in its efforts to ensure part-timers get the same rights and benefits as full-time staff. Britain opposes this as vehemently as it does the EC's Social Charter, from which the move stems.

The case arose after a German woman was refused the lump sum given to full-time workers when she retired from her half-time job in Hamburg's local government. As most part-time posts are filled by women, denial of her lump sum amounted to sexual discrimination, she said.

The EC court partially upheld the argument after a German court failed to make up its mind.

● PLANS to create a European drugs agency, which would give scientific clearance to medicines before they are marketed, are on the drawing board in Brussels.

The planned European Agency for the Evaluation of Medicines (EAEM) would issue a scientific opinion on a drug needing a licence to enter the market.

The Brussels commission would then decide for or against the drug within 30 days. Only biotechnologically developed drugs — about eight a year — would have to undergo the test.

● THE Euro-chicken will soon be on the menu, thanks to a deal between EC farm ministers. Shoppers will be able to choose A1, A2 or B-grade birds according to quality. Free-range birds will be clearly marked, and special labels will distinguish fresh from frozen chickens.

The move is designed to stop the EC's squabbling member states from banning each other's chickens on trumped-up grounds of inferior quality.

Peter Guilford

Preliminary Announcement of Results for the year ended 31st March 1990

Yorkshire Water on target

Pre-tax profits 6.9% ahead of prospectus forecast

32% increase in capital investment

Capital expenditure programme well advanced

Severe drought handled by Yorkshire Grid system

	Result	Prospectus Forecast
Pre-tax profit	£57.7m	£54m
Pro forma pre-tax profit	£101.3m	£98m
Pro forma earnings per share	46.5p	44.8p
Dividend	10.28p	10.28p
Investment	£189m	£191m

Announcing the results

Yorkshire Water's Chairman, Sir Gordon Jones, said:

"Yorkshire Water has made a

promising start in the private sector. Turnover increased in 1989/90 by over 15% on the previous year and the Group has produced pre-tax profits of £57.7 million, an improvement of 6.9% on our prospectus forecast. The Board is recommending a dividend of 10.28p (net) per Ordinary Share in line with our prospectus forecast.

It was a challenging year. We invested record sums on capital and infrastructure schemes, up by about a third on the previous year, and during one of the worst

droughts this century in Yorkshire, we made full use of our Yorkshire Grid to maintain supplies to our customers.

Our priority for the immediate future is the Water Services business and our targets for improvements in the quality of drinking water, rivers and bathing beaches in the Yorkshire region. We will continue with our drive to increase operational efficiency and productivity from our substantial programme of investment.

To achieve extra growth in earnings in the medium to long-term, we plan to expand outside our core business into those

markets which are relevant to our existing assets, skills and experience and where we can create real added value."

The 1989/90 Report and Accounts will be posted to shareholders from 20 July 1990 onwards. The Shareholder Information Office can be contacted on 0800 919303.



Yorkshire Water Works

THE TIMES CITY DIARY

Red faces over blue videos

THE back-room offices at Kleinwort Benson, the merchant bank, were ominously quiet on Friday. Only days after being commended in the annual Exel survey for having the "most improved" quality of research, embarrassed directors have discovered that the reputation of one of its other departments has become tarnished. It appears that some of the messengers in the firm's Fenchurch Street offices — where the Roux brothers do the catering — had formed their own club, renting pornographic videos. The ring came to light last week, and Kleinwort's personnel office is now believed to have a number of vacancies to fill. One insider insisted: "It was strictly at messenger level. No senior people were involved." Rumours that the cheeky offenders had been using the in-house corporate video facilities to manufacture copies could not be confirmed.

THE corporate logo unveiled by Downy, the electronics group, to transform its old-fashioned image into that of a go-ahead high-tech company, was submitted to worldwide market research before it was approved. One individual consulted in California — where

the company does a significant amount of business supplying aircraft electronic systems — apparently thought the design, depicting two faces, nose to nose, and with the word "Downy" underneath, was for a gay bar.

Fighting Stevens

ANGRY stalwarts of the Stock Exchange Council and its countless committees are banding together to rally support for loyal Peter Stevens, deputy chairman of the exchange, who is due for re-election this month. For Stevens, once senior partner of Laurie Milbank then managing director of Chase Manhattan Investment Bank, has been omitted from the "slate" of names put forward by the nominating committee. The committee is proposing council newcomer Hugh Hughes from Swiss Bank Corporation instead. The official reason for Stevens' absence — which has shocked many highly-placed City individuals — is that since he is now chief executive of GT Management and chairman of its parent bank in Lichtenstein, he is no longer employed by a member firm and thus stands as an independent. But independents are not uncommon on the council. Tall, elegant Stevens, hurt but now in fighting mood — he has been a council member since

1974 — has managed to have himself nominated by the external route, by finding five member firms to support him. And the growing ranks of individual supporters rallying to his cause are calling for this "silly nominations system" to be revised. They question the reason being given for Stevens' exclusion. One insider says: "He has his enemies because he speaks his mind and that probably has more to do with it. But he is one of our leading lights, a brilliant debater, and we need people like him."

WHAT'S in a name? This column's revelation that RBC Dominion Securities made Banque Indosuez cough up nearly £100,000 to acquire the Kitcat & Aitken name has brought further revelations that the Canadians initially demanded £20 million. Disgranted former Kitcat employees, made redundant last month and growing angrier at the company's unremitting mercenary stance, have disclosed that RBC then reduced its demands to £2 million before settling for £100,000.

Ring the bell

BELL Lawrie White, the private client stockbroker of TSB Group, has been quietly strengthening its operations in the provinces. Already claiming to be one of

the top two private clients firms, with £3 billion under management, 20,000 discretionary clients and a further 50,000 who deal regularly, it has recruited two directors of the merchant bank Brown Shipley in Cardiff. David Jones, aged 53, and Guy Camfield, aged 61, will be working from Bell Lawrie's office there. It means Jones's career has effectively come full circle. He was once a director of TSB's now dismantled Wales regional board — as was his father before him. The arrival of Jones and Camfield means nine brokers are employed by the firm in Cardiff — with a further three reputedly on the way.

Fancy Smith

A JEROBOAM of champagne is now being offered by Smith New Court in its desperation to find an original name for its lavish new offices in Farringdon Road. A competition among employees, with a bottle of champagne as a prize, has produced a long list of humorous but inappropriate suggestions, ranging from "Whersome Rise" to "Golan Heights". So the contest is being widened to incorporate all readers of The Times City Diary, and the prize quadrupled to a jeroboam.

Carol Leonard

Portfolio

PLATINUM

From your Portfolio Platinum card check your eight share price movements on this page. Add them up to give you your daily total and check this against the prize money stated. If it matches you have won outright or a share of the daily claim procedure on the back of your card. Always have on hand a claimable winning claim. Game rules appear on the back of your card.

No.	Company	Group	Share price
1	Brewery	Industrial A-D	120.00
2	BTP	Chemicals/Plas	120.00
3	Guinness (as)	Breweries	120.00
4	Scott Henderson	Industrial S-Z	120.00
5	Pendragon	Metals/Aerosp	120.00
6	Hartono	Drugs/Stores	120.00
7	Vodafone	Telecom	120.00
8	Black (Peter)	Industrial A-D	120.00
9	AB Elect	Electricals	120.00
10	Garnon Eng	Industrial A-D	120.00
11	Bank of Wales	Banking/Fin	120.00
12	Trinity Int	Newspapers/Pub	120.00
13	Bellway	Building/Roads	120.00
14	Perkins Food	Food	120.00
15	Hampson Ind	Industrial E-K	120.00
16	Sprax-Sarco	Industrial S-Z	120.00
17	De La Rue	Industrial A-D	120.00
18	Gold Greenleaf	Paper/Print/Adv	120.00
19	Morgan Cde	Industrial L-R	120.00
20	ML Hds	Industrial L-R	120.00
21	MB Group (as)	Industrial L-R	120.00
22	Mecca	Leisure	120.00
23	Proton	Building/Roads	120.00
24	Meggin	Industrial L-R	120.00
25	Salmon (B)	Industrial E-K	120.00
26	Great Pot	Food	120.00
27	Hillside (as)	Food	120.00
28	Russell (A)	Industrial L-R	120.00
29	Lilleshall	Industrial L-R	120.00
30	Jordan (Thomas)	Industrial E-K	120.00
31	Cabra Est	Industrial A-D	120.00
32	Costan	Building/Roads	120.00
33	Brown (N)	Drugs/Stores	120.00
34	Capital Radio	Leisure	120.00
35	Pilkinson (as)	Industrial L-R	120.00
36	Expanet	Industrial E-K	120.00
37	Compass Co	Leisure	120.00
38	Morrison (W)	Food	120.00
39	AIM	Industrial A-D	120.00
40	Central TV	Leisure	120.00
41	Remshaw	Industrial L-R	120.00
42	TV-AM	Leisure	120.00
43	ASW	Industrial A-D	120.00
44	Falks Group N/V	Industrial E-K	120.00

Please take into account any minus signs

Weekly Dividend						
Please make a note of your daily totals for the weekly dividend of £4,000 in Saturday's newspaper.						
MON	TUE	WED	THU	FRI	SAT	TOTAL

The winner of the Portfolio Platinum £4,000 prize on Saturday was Mrs Julie Norton, of Follershot East, Leicestershire.

BRITISH FUNDS

1990 High Low Stock Price Change %

SHORTS (Under Five Years)

1990 High Low Stock Price Change %

FIVE TO FIFTEEN YEARS

1990 High Low Stock Price Change %

OVER FIFTEEN YEARS

1990 High Low Stock Price Change %

UNDATED

1990 High Low Stock Price Change %

INDEX-LINKED

1990 High Low Stock Price Change %

BANKS, DISCOUNT, HP

1990 High Low Stock Price Change %

1990 High Low Stock Price Change %

1990 High Low Stock Price Change %

1990 High Low Stock Price Change %

1990 High Low Stock Price Change %

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1990 High Low Stock Price Change %

1990 High Low Stock Price Change %

STOCK EXCHANGE PRICES

Capitalization and change on week

(Current market price multiplied by the number of shares in issue for the stock quoted)
ACCOUNT DAYS: Dealings began June 25. Dealings end July 6. Settlement day July 16.
Forward bargains are permitted on two previous business days.

Prices are Friday's middle prices. Change, dividend, yield and P/E ratios are calculated on middle prices. (as) denotes Alpha Stocks.

Company	Price	Change	Dividend	Yield	P/E
120.00 Gernard Net	314	+0.4	15.3	81.70%	
75.00 Gernard Net	122	+0.4	15.3	81.70%	
432.00 Gernard Net	270	+0.4	15.3	81.70%	
2.000 Gernard Net	492	+0.4	15.3	81.70%	
2.000 Gernard Net	492	+0.4	15.3	81.70%	
2.000 Gernard Net	492	+0.4	15.3	81.70%	
2.000 Gernard Net	492	+0.4	15.3	81.70%	
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2.000 Gernard Net	492	+0.4	15.3	81.70%	
2.000 Gernard Net	492	+0.4	15.3	81.70%	

BREWERS

3.000 Gernard Net	508	+0.4	15.3	81.70%	
3.000 Gernard Net	508	+0.4	15.3	81.70%	
3.000 Gernard Net	508	+0.4	15.3	81.70%	
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3.000 Gernard Net	508	+0.4	15.3	81.70%	

BUILDING, ROADS

3.000 Gernard Net	508	+0.4	15.3	81.70%	
3.000 Gernard Net	508	+0.4	15.3	81.70%	
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3.000 Gernard Net	508	+0.4	15.3	81.70%	

FINANCE, LAND

3.000 Gernard Net	508	+0.4	15.3	81.70%	
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3.000 Gernard Net	508	+0.4	15.3	81.70%	

FINANCIAL TRUSTS

3.000 Gernard Net	508	+0.4	15.3	81.70%	
3.000 Gernard Net	508	+0.4	15.3	81.70%	
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FOODS

3.000 Gernard Net	508	+0.4	15.3	81.70%	
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3.000 Gernard Net	508	+0.4	15.3	81.70%	

CHEMICALS, PLASTICS

3.000 Gernard Net	508	+0.4	15.3	81.70%	
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3.000 Gernard Net	508	+0.4	15.3	81.70%	
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3.000 Gernard Net	508	+0.4	15.3	81.70%	

DRAPERY, STORES

3.000 Gernard Net	508	+0.4	15.3	81.70%	
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3.000 Gernard Net	508	+0.4	15.3	81.70%	
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ELECTRICALS

3.000 Gernard Net	508	+0.4	15.3	81.70%	
3.000 Gernard Net	508	+0.4	15.3	81.70%	
3.000 Gernard Net	508	+0.4	15.3	81.70%	
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3.000 Gernard Net	508	+0.4	15.3	81.70%	

E-K

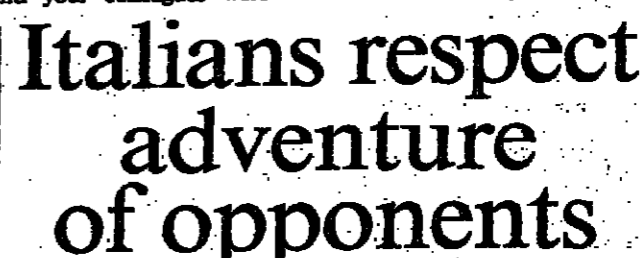
3.000 Gernard Net	508	+0.4	15.3	81.70%	
3.000 Gernard Net	508	+0.4	15.3	81.70%	
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3.000 Gernard Net	508	+0.4	15.3	81.70%	

LEISURE

100

1990

If the system decrees that Italy must win, then so what? There are always other fish to fry — or should we say catch? I have nothing but praise for the Irish. They have played all their matches to the best of their ability with a type of game that could easily have resulted in more than the two yellow cards that they collected. I am certain that their reception in Dublin will be no more than they deserve.



DAVID MILLER

ON THE WORLD CUP

drive back their opponents.

REPUBLIC OF IRELAND (44-2): 1 P Bonner (Celtic); 2 C Morris (Celtic); 4 M McCarthy (Millwall); 5 K Merran (Blackburn); 6 J O'Connell (Liverpool); 8 J Houghton (Liverpool); 7 P McGrath (Aston Villa); 3 J Townsend (Chelsea); 11 K Sheedy (Everton); 9 J Aldridge (Real Sociedad); 16 J Sheridan, Sheffield Wednesday; 17 N Quinn (Manchester City); 18 J O'Connell (Manchester City); 19 J O'Connell (Manchester City); 20 ITALY (11-25-2): 1 W Zenga (Inter Milan); 2 P Barresi (AC Milan); 6 F Ferri (Inter Milan); 7 P Maldini (AC Milan); 3 G Bergomi (Inter Milan); 14 J De Agostini (Juventus); 11 F De Napoli (Napoli); 13 G Giannini (AS Roma); 5 C Canevari (AC Milan); 17 R Baggio (Juventus); 18 J De Napoli (Juventus); 19 J De Napoli (Juventus); 20 A Sereno, Inter Milan; 19 S Schuster (Juventus).

In striking distance

In striking distance

GOALS in the quarter-finals by Lothar Matthaus, of West Germany, and Salvatore Schillaci, of Italy, have put them within striking distance of finishing as the World Cup finals leading goalscorer.

[illegible]

هكذا من الأهل

Argentina meet Italy in the World Cup semi-finals in the only arena where holders could expect to survive against the hosts

Italians can master Argentine attack

Only the football troubles Zenga

FROM STUART JONES, FOOTBALL CORRESPONDENT, FLORENCE

Argentina Yugoslavia 0 0 (Argentina win 3-2 on penalties)

ARGENTINA are riding on the crest of a tidal wave of fortune. The holders, who could have been knocked out in every stage of the tournament so far, are to take on the hosts in the World Cup semi-final tomorrow night in the only arena where they could expect to survive against Italy.

They will play in the San Paolo stadium in Naples, the adopted home of their captain. The mighty collision could divide the city's loyalties. Although the national side is followed with almost religious fervour (everything stops here throughout all of Italy's ties), Diego Maradona is regarded there as a god.

Elsewhere he is considered a figure of derision, a lesser mortal, and when he missed the third of Argentina's penalties in the game of Russian roulette against Yugoslavia here on Saturday, he provoked the loudest cheer of the oppressive afternoon. The prospect of Maradona, of all people, being responsible for his team's elimination amused the crowd of northerners.

Little else enchanted them, as they sat baked by the sun and drenched in perspiration. The quarter-final itself was too hot to handle. It was a match that nobody wanted to win. Argentina, as usual, were initially excessively cautious and Yugo-



Whenever Maradona is involved, Argentina can still be a potent force. But, whereas in Mexico he featured prominently from start to finish, he cannot maintain such consistency four years on. His stamina is more limited and he is also performing with a swollen ankle. Yet he has not missed a minute so far.

Only two of his colleagues — Simon and Basualdo — have also been present throughout but Maradona is out on his own in two other regards. He is the victim of by far the most fouls in the competition and he is also appreciably Argentina's most creative influence. Indeed, without him and Basualdo, they have scarcely an attacking idea between them.

The deficiency promises to become even more apparent tomorrow against an Italian defence which has yet to concede a goal. On the few occasions Argentina found an opening on Saturday, they found the agile Ivkovic blocking the way. Until the closing minutes of extra time, that is, when Burruchaga appeared to claim a dramatic winner.

The referee adjudged that he had handled but the television evidence indicated that, whereas Maradona had been so blatantly guilty of the offence against England in 1986, Burruchaga could have been innocent. Yugoslavia were spared then but their fate was ultimately cruel. Ivica Osim, their genial coach, could not bear to witness it.

Before the penalties were taken, he chose to walk away and return prematurely to the dressing-room.

He missed an unpredictable sequence of events, opening with Stojkovic striking the bar. After Maradona's uncharacteristic miscue, Troglia hit an upright but both of Yugoslavia's last two chosen men, Brnovic and Hadzibegic, had their penalties saved. Goycochea, the understudy for Pumpido who broke a leg, was the unlikely hero.

"We had some luck," Maradona conceded. "But the whole stadium was against us." Aware that he can expect more support in his own city in the south, he stated: "Whoever wants to take the World Cup away from us will have to break our hearts first." Italy could do just that.

Argentina (3-5-2): 12 S Goycochea, 10 P Pumpido, 10 J Serrizuela, 7 J Burruchaga, 6 G Calderon (sub: 9 J Dezotti), 14 R Gaitan, 4 J Basualdo, 10 J Chiriacocha (sub: 21 P Troglia), 10 D Maradona, 8 C Carrugia. YUGOSLAVIA (3-4-2-1): 1 Ivkovic, 3 P Spasic, 5 F Hadzibegic, 10 R Brnovic, 8 D Jozic, 4 Z Vukic, 10 P Prosinecki, 8 S Busic (sub: 16 D Sankovic), 11 Z Vujovic.

Referee: K Rothlisberger (Switzerland).



Double trouble: Two Yugoslav defenders, Hadzibegic (right) and Brnovic converge on Maradona

Stepping in from the cold

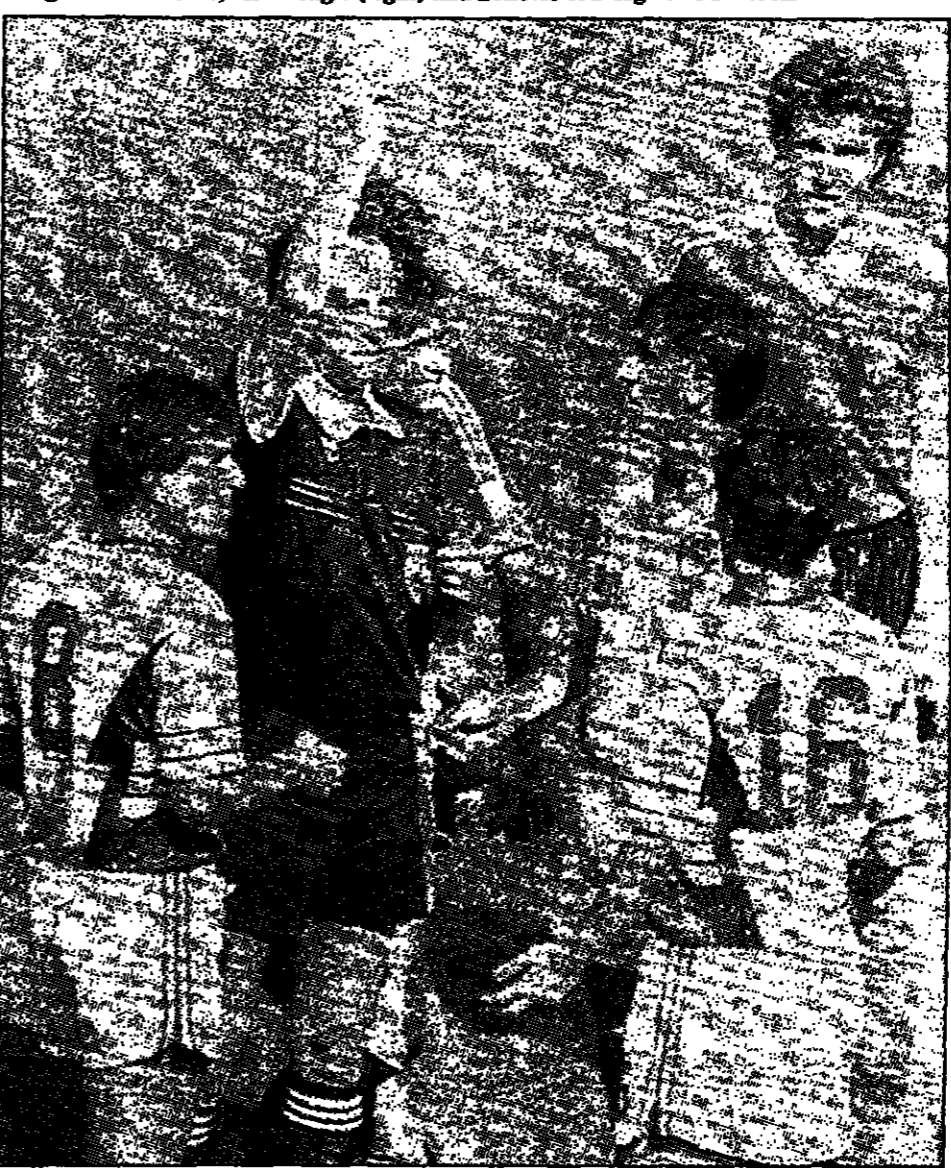
FLORENCE (AP) — Three weeks ago, Sergio Goycochea was Argentina's back-up goalkeeper with little prospect of playing at the World Cup. Then, Nery Pumpido broke his leg against the Soviet Union, and Goycochea found himself in goal for the world champions.

He has done his job well. Largely because of his saves, Argentina managed to qualify for the semi-finals. On Saturday, Goycochea became a national hero when he stopped two shots in a penalty shoot-out to give Argentina a victory over Yugoslavia.

Argentina's triumph in the shoot-out came even after the captain, Diego Maradona's, shot was saved by the Yugoslav goalkeeper, Tomislav Ivkovic. But Dragan Stojkovic hit the bar and Goycochea saved shots from Dragan Brnovic and Faruk Hadzibegic. Pedro Troglia was also off target for Argentina, hitting the post.

"Some may say we won on luck, but the truth is it was the result of months of hard work," Goycochea said. "This triumph is for Argentina, for those against us, and primarily for Nery Pumpido."

Goycochea said he had an inkling beforehand how the match would be decided. "I told you I would save two penalties," Goycochea reminded his teammate, Jorge Burruchaga. But it was not easy. "My legs were shaking after Troglia missed his shot," Goycochea said. "Luckily, I had a happy afternoon, possibly the happiest of my life."



Marching orders: Sabanadzovic, Maradona's guard, being shown the red card

Whistle blown on BBC ban

By Ken Lawrence

BRITAIN'S newest satellite television company, BSB, has won a court action against the BBC that allows it to continue using the corporation's film from the World Cup.

Although they are partners over the new Copyright Act, the BBC and BSB have been at odds since the BBC sought a temporary injunction to prevent BSB from using pictures of action from Italy, after an all-day hearing, the BBC lost its battle for an injunction and appealed.

The Appeal Court judge also found on Friday evening in favour of BSB, saying he "could not see the BBC being caused any damage" but that at their early stage of life BSB could suffer "very, very serious damage" by not being allowed to use the goals.

BSB decided to use the BBC football footage under Section 30 (sub-section 2) of the 1988 Copyright Act after TV-am had "stolen" its FA Cup final "against our wishes", as a BSB spokesman put it.

When BSB sought counsel's opinion, they were told that under the new Copyright Act TV-am were perfectly entitled to utilise footage concerning "current events". Supported by that advice, BSB took Channel 4's Export Derby coverage (without reprisal) and have been using the important or decisive goals from the BBC's Italian service during the World Cup.

BSB is putting the goals out only during its 30-minute Sportsdesk programme and has given an assurance (an assurance, not an undertaking) that they will use each one for no more than 60 seconds the first four times within 24 hours. Although it alleges it is not required, it will also acknowledge the BBC coverage.

The BSB spokesman does not expect the good relations between the two companies to be disturbed by this court case, but there will almost certainly be a test case in court to resolve what promises to be a continuing saga of discontent.

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Roger Milla, of Cameroon, aged 38, considered too old to play a whole game, scored four of the five goals that earned his side an unprecedented place in the last eight.

Salvatore Schillaci, scorer of four of Italy's seven World Cup goals, started the competition on the bench. But once he headed Italy's winning goal just four minutes after coming on as a substitute in the opening group game against Austria, Schillaci was cemented into the team by popular demand. A substitute, Aldo Serena, headed Italy's second goal against Uruguay after setting up the first for Schillaci.

England, too, owed their place in the quarter-finals to a substitute, David Platt, who delivered the killer blow to Belgium. Eighteen of the World Cup's 102 goals have been scored by substitutes, four of them in extra time and seven in the last five minutes of a match.

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MATCH FACTS		
Result 0-0	ARGENTINA	YUGOSLAVIA
Total shots	10	12
On target	7	4
Lost possession	55	58
Corners	5	7
Crosses from right	14	13
Crosses from left	8	6
Fouls	27	21
Offside	7	4
Cautions	4	2
Sendings-off	0	1

OTHER STATISTICS: Argentina won 3-2 on penalties: Argentina: Serrizuela, Burruchaga, Maradona (saved), Troglia (hit post), Dezotti, Yugoslavias: Stojkovic (hit bar), Prosinecki, Saric, Brnovic (saved), Hadzibegic (saved). ARGENTINA: Shots: 2 Burruchaga, Maradona, Ruggieri, 1 Calderon, Dezotti, Gaitan, Troglia. Fouls committed: 4 Calderon, Serrizuela, Simon, 3 Carrugia, Troglia, 2 Dezotti, Chiriacocha, Ruggieri, 1 Basualdo, Burruchaga, Maradona. Cautions: Chiriacocha, Serrizuela, Simon, Troglia. Fouls sustained: 6 Maradona, 4 Ruggieri, 2 Basualdo, Carrugia, Dezotti, Simon, 1 Burruchaga, Gaitan, Troglia. YUGOSLAVIA: Shots: Saric, Brnovic, 3 Jozic, 2 Prosinecki, Stojkovic, 1 Vujovic. Fouls committed: 3 Brnovic, Saric, Spasic, Susic, Vujovic, 2 Jozic, Sabanadzovic. Fouls sustained: 5 Stojkovic, 4 Prosinecki, Saric, Brnovic, 3 Vukic, 2 Hadzibegic, Spasic, Vujovic, 1 Sabanadzovic, Susic.

THE PATH TO THE FINAL

QUARTER-FINALS	
Sat June 30 (4pm) Florence	ARGENTINA 0 YUGOSLAVIA 0 (see 0-0, Argentina won 3-2 on penalties) Att: 38,971
Sat June 30 (8pm) Rome	REP OF IRELAND 0 ITALY 1 (Italy: Schillaci 39 Half-time: 0-1 Att: 73,209)

SEMI-FINAL	
Tue July 3 (7pm) Naples	ITALY 0 ARGENTINA 1 (Italy: Schillaci 39 Half-time: 0-1 Att: 73,209)
Sun July 8 (7pm) Rome	ARGENTINA 0 ITALY 1 (Italy: Schillaci 39 Half-time: 0-1 Att: 73,209)

3rd PLACE PLAY-OFF	
Sat July 7 (7pm) Bari	ARGENTINA 0 ITALY 1 (Italy: Schillaci 39 Half-time: 0-1 Att: 73,209)
Sun July 1 (4pm) Milan	CZECHOSLOVAKIA 0 WEST GERMANY 1 (West Germany: Matthaus (pen) 24 Half-time: 0-1 Att: 73,347)

HOW THEY QUALIFIED	
Sun July 1 (8pm) Naples	CAMEROON 0 ENGLAND 1
Scorers	
Sun July 1 (4pm) Milan	CZECHOSLOVAKIA 0 WEST GERMANY 1 (West Germany: Matthaus (pen) 24 Half-time: 0-1 Att: 73,347)
Sun July 1 (8pm) Naples	CAMEROON 0 ENGLAND 1
Scorers	

HOW THEY QUALIFIED

GROUP A							
	P	W	D	L	F	A	Pts
Italy	3	2	0	1	6	3	6
Czech	3	1	1	1	4	3	3
Austria	3	1	0	2	2	8	2
United States	3	0	0	3	2	8	0
Results: Italy 1, Austria 0; United States 1, Czechoslovakia 3; Italy 1, United States 0; Czechoslovakia 0, Czechoslovakia 1; Italy 2, United States 1; Czechoslovakia 0, Austria 2; United States 1.							

GROUP B							
	P	W	D	L	F	A	Pts
Cameroon	3	2	1	0	4	3	5
Romania	3	2	1	0	4	3	5
Argentina	3	1	1	1	3	2	3
Soviet Union	3	1	0	2	2	8	2
Results: Argentina 0, Cameroon 1; Romania 2, Soviet Union 0; Argentina 2, Romania 1; United 0, Cameroon 2; Romania 1, Argentina 1; Romania 1, Cameroon 0; Soviet Union 4.							

GROUP C							
	P	W	D	L	F	A	Pts
Brazil	3	3	0	0	1	4	6
Costa Rica	3	2	0	1	4	3	4
Sweden	3	1	0	2	2	8	2
Scotland	3	0	0	3	2	8	0
Results: Brazil 2, Sweden 1; Scotland 0, Costa Rica 1; Scotland 1, Costa Rica 2; Sweden 1, Scotland 2; Brazil 1, Scotland 0; Sweden 1, Costa Rica 2.							

GROUP D							
	P	W	D	L	F	A	Pts
West Germany	3	2	1	0	10	3	5
Yugoslavia	3	2	0	1	6	5	4
Colombia	3	1	1	1	3	2	3
UAE	3	0	0	3	2	11	0
Results: UAE 0, Colombia 2; West Germany 4, Yugoslavia 1; Yugoslavia 1, Colombia 1; Colombia 1, UAE 1.							

GROUP E							
	P	W	D	L	F	A	Pts
Spain	3	3	0	0	10	3	6
Belgium	3	2	1	0	6	3	5
Uruguay	3	1	1	1	3	2	3
South Korea	3	0	0	3	2	11	0
Results: Belgium 2, South Korea 0; Uruguay 0, Spain 0; Belgium 3, Uruguay 1; Spain 2, Uruguay 1; South Korea 0.							

GROUP F							
	P	W	D	L	F	A	Pts
England	3	3	0	0	10	3	6
Republic of Ireland	3	2	1	0	6	3	5
Netherlands	3	1	1	1	3	2	3
Egypt	3	0	0	3	2	11	0
Results: England 1, Republic of Ireland 1; Netherlands 0, Republic of Ireland 0; England 1, Egypt 0; Netherlands 1, Republic of Ireland 1.							



SEMI-FINAL	
Tue July 3 (7pm) Naples	ITALY 0 ARGENTINA 1 (Italy: Schillaci 39 Half-time: 0-1 Att: 73,209)
Sun July 8 (7pm) Rome	ARGENTINA 0 ITALY 1 (Italy: Schillaci 39 Half-time: 0-1 Att: 73,209)

Rock City eyes turf prize in California

Arousal is likely to run next in the group two Child Stakes. Newmarket after beating Victory Piper by six lengths on her reappearance in the Royal Mail Futurity. **Hot Desert**, by Green Desert out of a Shergar mare, completed a double for Dick Hern when making an impressive debut in the EBF Hexham Maiden Stakes.

● **John Williams** rode a 8.18.1 five-year-old on Saturday, starting with **Keep Your Word** at Chesham and following up with **Black Knight** at Newbury. He then rode **Black Knight** at Warrick's Evening meeting. **Toby Balding**, trainer of **Keep Your Word** and **Folk Dance**, also won with **Lady Wespigate** (nick Carlisle) at Chesham for a

By MICHAEL SEELY

[illegible]

Selections

RAIL FOX 24 K Brassey 8-13..... J Reid 1
 RAIL 16 K Bernside 8-7..... Dale Gibson (3) 8
 SUNSET 3 (D,F) D Wilson 8-1..... G Carter 8
 JUP 308 R Akehurst 8-0..... N Adams 9
 JUP 8 C Holmes 7-11..... A Shoults 5
 4 (B) M Prescott 7-9..... J Quinn 2
 9-2 Green At Rowan, 5-1 Shift Surge,
 Swamp Fox, 10-1 12-1 others.

DAY GRADUATION STAKES (3-Y-
 10-12-13-14-15-16-17-18-19-20-21-22-23-24-25-26-27-28-29-30-31-32-33-34-35-36-37-38-39-40-41-42-43-44-45-46-47-48-49-50-51-52-53-54-55-56-57-58-59-60-61-62-63-64-65-66-67-68-69-70-71-72-73-74-75-76-77-78-79-80-81-82-83-84-85-86-87-88-89-90-91-92-93-94-95-96-97-98-99-100-101-102-103-104-105-106-107-108-109-110-111-112-113-114-115-116-117-118-119-120-121-122-123-124-125-126-127-128-129-130-131-132-133-134-135-136-137-138-139-140-141-142-143-144-145-146-147-148-149-150-151-152-153-154-155-156-157-158-159-160-161-162-163-164-165-166-167-168-169-170-171-172-173-174-175-176-177-178-179-180-181-182-183-184-185-186-187-188-189-190-191-192-193-194-195-196-197-198-199-200-201-202-203-204-205-206-207-208-209-210-211-212-213-214-215-216-217-218-219-220-221-222-223-224-225-226-227-228-229-230-231-232-233-234-235-236-237-238-239-240-241-242-243-244-245-246-247-248-249-250-251-252-253-254-255-256-257-258-259-260-261-262-263-264-265-266-267-268-269-270-271-272-273-274-275-276-277-278-279-280-281-282-283-284-285-286-287-288-289-290-291-292-293-294-295-296-297-298-299-300-301-302-303-304-305-306-307-308-309-310-311-312-313-314-315-316-317-318-319-320-321-322-323-324-325-326-327-328-329-330-331-332-333-334-335-336-337-338-339-340-341-342-343-344-345-346-347-348-349-350-351-352-353-354-355-356-357-358-359-360-361-362-363-364-365-366-367-368-369-370-371-372-373-374-375-376-377-378-379-380-381-382-383-384-385-386-387-388-389-390-391-392-393-394-395-396-397-398-399-400-401-402-403-404-405-406-407-408-409-410-411-412-413-414-415-416-417-418-419-420-421-422-423-424-425-426-427-428-429-430-431-432-433-434-435-436-437-438-439-440-441-442-443-444-445-446-447-448-449-450-451-452-453-454-455-456-457-458-459-460-461-462-463-464-465-466-467-468-469-470-471-472-473-474-475-476-477-478-479-480-481-482-483-484-485-486-487-488-489-490-491-492-493-494-495-496-497-498-499-500-501-502-503-504-505-506-507-508-509-510-511-512-513-514-515-516-517-518-519-520-521-522-523-524-525-526-527-528-529-530-531-532-533-534-535-536-537-538-539-540-541-542-543-544-545-546-547-548-549-550-551-552-553-554-555-556-557-558-559-560-561-562-563-564-565-566-567-568-569-570-571-572-573-574-575-576-577-578-579-580-581-582-583-584-585-586-587-588-589-590-591-592-593-594-595-596-597-598-599-600-601-602-603-604-605-606-607-608-609-610-611-612-613-614-615-616-617-618-619-620-621-622-623-624-625-626-627-628-629-630-631-632-633-634-635-636-637-638-639-640-641-642-643-644-645-646-647-648-649-650-651-652-653-654-655-656-657-658-659-660-661-662-663-664-665-666-667-668-669-670-671-672-673-674-675-676-677-678-679-680-681-682-683-684-685-686-687-688-689-690-691-692-693-694-695-696-697-698-699-700-701-702-703-704-705-706-707-708-709-710-711-712-713-714-715-716-717-718-719-720-721-722-723-724-725-726-727-728-729-730-731-732-733-734-735-736-737-738-739-740-741-742-743-744-745-746-747-748-749-750-751-752-753-754-755-756-757-758-759-760-761-762-763-764-765-766-767-768-769-770-771-772-773-774-775-776-777-778-779-780-781-782-783-784-785-786-787-788-789-790-791-792-793-794-795-796-797-798-799-800-801-802-803-804-805-806-807-808-809-810-811-812-813-814-815-816-817-818-819-820-821-822-823-824-825-826-827-828-829-830-831-832-833-834-835-836-837-838-839-840-841-842-843-844-845-846-847-848-849-850-851-852-853-854-855-856-857-858-859-860-861-862-863-864-865-866-867-868-869-870-871-872-873-874-875-876-877-878-879-880-881-882-883-884-885-886-887-888-889-890-891-892-893-894-895-896-897-898-899-900-901-902-903-904-905-906-907-908-909-910-911-912-913-914-915-916-917-918-919-920-921-922-923-924-925-926-927-928-929-930-931-932-933-934-935-936-937-938-939-940-941-942-943-944-945-946-947-948-949-950-951-952-953-954-955-956-957-958-959-960-961-962-963-964-965-966-967-968-969-970-971-972-973-974-975-976-977-978-979-980-981-982-983-984-985-986-987-988-989-990-991-992-993-994-995-996-997-998-999-1000-1001-1002-1003-1004-

103 (12) 6-0432 GOOD TIMES 74 (CD RE E G S) (Mrs D Robinson) B Hs1 B-10-0 R West (4) 57

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<p> 1 BATHA 5-6 (P) P Cole 4-5 A Singapore (7) 5 2 SALLYSTATE 2 James 8-9 B Whangpoo 7 3 CLOSE THE DEAL 1A 8-9 J Gulden 7 4 COOL COQUELIN 1 J Jenkins 8-9 D Holland (7) 2 5 FRIEDAYSPRINGS 7 M Clouston 8-9 W Wainwright 1 6 GLASSBORO WATER R Jackson Houghton 8-9 J Roper 6 7 GLEN FERRIS 6 F Fox 6-5 1 6 </p>																																																																																																			

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Selections
Bv Mandarin

8.10 HIGHGATE CLAIMING STAKES (\$2,574; 1m 4f 100yd) (11)

1	0045	BURSANA 9 (G) C Booth 4-5-7	5
2	50	SELAN TARA 11 R Booth 4-5-7	8
3	0192	VESTIGE 30 (V,D,P) R Holmshedd 5-6-7	5 Penta 6
4	50-6	ANGELICA 10 (G) J Whitham 4-5-6	5
5	0090	EASY PURCHASE 16 (H) Wingo Jones 3-8-5	8 Bazaar 3

who (level) at Wolverhampton (5). GRANITON
 transferred from 14 to Ticken Wood (now 21) as
 a good record in these events, related to 6 winners.
 NEILSON 1986 gave a factor value last of 7 as

0 Colour Quest, 7.10 Ruby Jayne, 7.40 Elmis,
0 Bert Davey, 8.40 Miss Adventure.

Prizes: good Draw: no advantage

10-OR: ABERNETHY MAIDEN FILLIES STAKES
G-Y: £2,413: 70 (9 runners)

0 ACHMYTH 22 P Wemyss 6-11 W Carson 2
0 COLOUR QUEST C Britain 6-11 M Carson 8

11 -003 WEAREAGRANDMOTHER 3 (F) P Caver 3-7
N Cardale 7

5-2 Vestige, 3-1 Easy Purchase, 4-1 Bunsara, 5-1 Weare-
grandmother, 6-1 Fair Wicket, 7-10 Ruby Jayne.

8.40 SLOUGH SUNLIGHT CUP (Handicap: £2,858:
1m 7f 70yd)

1 1314 CREAAGER 17 (J,B,F,G,S) J Wharton 6-9-11
J Williams 8

2 -006 SPLASHMAN 5 J Jenkins 4-6-9
W Carson 8

(S) 06-9806 KATANGA BEAT 10 (MPS P Targoff W Wisch 8-9)

[illegible]

TRAINERS		JOCKEYS	
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0-05	TORGIA 19 D Aduh 8-1	J Duerst 9	0-05	KERNESE 60 H Kert 10-11-10	R Sreet 7
0-06	THE GARDEN 19 H Farnshee 9-1	M Dorch 12	0-06	1-11 Hawth, 9-2 Seagrass, 1-1 Penang Rose, 5-1 Highland Rovers, 7-1 La Chic, 10-1 others.	
0-00	BAITON LOCKS 23 C Thirer 9-1	M Dorch 12			
0-00	LEACHIE MINE 36 Rother Thompson 5-10				

0-03	ELWIS 32 (BF) J Farnshee 9-1	A P Elliot 10			
0-02	MILLION SHIPS 6 G Bading 8-4	W Carson 3			
0-00	ARTILAJAKETA 4 B Bailey 7-10	J Williams 7			
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0-00	RAMONOVAT 1 T Thomson Jones 7-11	R Fox 11			

Course specialists

TRAINERS: C Brittan, 10 winners from 58 runners, 17.2%
 B Pating, 4 from 27, 14.8%
 W Wharton, 12 from 118, 10.1%
 M Tomkins, 3 from 24, 12.5%
 J Barry, 12 from 118, 10.1%
 T Combs, 3 from 30, 10.0%.

Selections

TRAINERS					
	1st	2nd	3rd	Top three rate	Total stakes
Berry	71	76	45	0	+43.76
Coati	55	35	21	0	+12.24
Hills	40	51	25	1	-83.55
Dunlop	35	27	22	0	-44.44

AND THE BRIDGE OF STEEL APPRENTICE MAIDEN STAKES (2-Y-O: £2,280: 50) (8

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3. **Crack** (12-5). 4. **Red Raining** (10-1 fav.).
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1, Wassy Glen (29-1); 2, Sencer 180y (18-1); 3, Old South (11-2). / next

The Essex openers take advantage of an easy pitch to build a substantial innings against the touring New Zealand cricketers

Gooch holds centre stage before departing on cue

By JOHN WOODCOCK

CHELMSFORD (second day of three): Essex, with eight first-innings wickets in hand, are 82 runs behind the New Zealanders

ONCE again there was little comfort for the bowlers at Chelmsford yesterday. Between the showers, all of them miserably short, Essex replied to the New Zealanders' overnight declaration, at 388 for four, by making 306 for two.

One must be careful about saying that runs were too cheap, because none were given away and Gooch soon began to play imperiously and Stephenson very watchfully. But it really is a dreadfully easy pitch, and the New Zealanders without Hadlee are never going to run through a side. Now, too, they made things more difficult for themselves by dropping Gooch three times, at slip when he was six and 40, off Morrison and Thomson, respectively, and at short mid-off off Priest when he was 60.

For a while in mid-afternoon Morrison found enough genuine pace to rattle Stephenson, hitting him once

on the helmet (Morrison's concern at this, whether genuine or not, was conspicuously unattractive) and driving the wicketkeeper back a yard or two. This took some doing. So long as Gooch was in, though, Essex's progress could pretty well be taken for granted.

Upon reaching his hundred out of 168 (the fifth in his last six first-class matches for Essex) Gooch decided he had had enough. For appearance's sake he said his knee was playing him up, though it did not prevent him from jogging off the field after clearing it with his opposite number and an umpire. His second 50 had come in 44 balls.

It begins to look as though Stephenson should be grateful for having had his nose broken at Southampton towards the end of May. When that happened he had made 72 runs in his first six first-class innings of the season. Since coming back his scores have been 85, 202 not out, 63 not out and now 107 not out. He is wonderfully lucky, of course,

to be partnering his and England's captain in his present form.

The disappointment of the day was the failure of Hussain to do any good. Playing his first game of any consequence since England's last Test match in the West Indies 12 weeks ago, he had made only a single when, driving at Jones's gentle off spin, he was nicely caught at slip. All he had found time to do was to give his studied forward-defensive stroke an outing. Prichard had driven Priest to short mid-off, and Priest should also have had Waugh, when he was five, stumped.

How the New Zealanders would love, for the last week of their tour, some of the beautiful weather in which they started it. Yesterday it was not only occasionally wet, but cold and wild with it. Franklin, by the way, displaced the top joint with his right index finger, putting Gooch down off Morrison. As a result, in Thursday's Test match, he will probably have to field away the bat.



Umbrella field: Manjrekar, the Indian batsman, waits for the rain to stop at Headingley yesterday

Indians' attack is not all it seems

By ALAN LEE

CRICKET CORRESPONDENT
HEADINGLEY (second day of three): Indians won last; Yorkshire, with all first-innings wickets in hand, are 206 runs behind the Indians

READINGLEY was a harsh, windy place even to an Englishman yesterday. To be a young Indian on such a desolate day was to suspect a hostile conspiracy. Certainly, the 100 minutes of play among them and a generous covering of sweaters, advised little on the prospects of the summer's second touring side.

What was evident, however, as Yorkshire made rapid progress in reply to an overnight declaration, is that the Indian seam attack may rely even more on Kapil Dev than on the New Zealanders. Seppie, Prabhakar and Wesson, the two supporting bowlers at fast-medium pace, between them conceded 61 runs in their first ten overs yesterday and, even allowing for cold and rain, they are unlikely to have England's batsmen-qualifying on good Test pitches.

India, indeed, may quickly be turning to their choice from the four spin bowlers brought on this trip. Seppie among them is Shastri, at 28 suddenly a veteran in a party including only two men over 30. The most interesting is Hirwani, the leg spinner who has to live up to the burden of taking 16 wickets on his Test debut.

Gratifying though it is to have some quality slow bowling in store, India are likely to resemble New Zealand in that they will be, for the stronger suit. Azharuddin, the captain, seems restricted to the form of his sensational early days in the Test side and there is dependability all around him in this. Venkatesh Prasad, Most attractive of all is the presence of two prodigious young talents in Manjrekar and Tendulkar.

Although their selectors have taken something of a risk by ignoring spinners, the Indians have nine members of the party averaging at least 30 in Test cricket. Manjrekar, aged 24 and with a pure and pleasing technique, averages more than 50 in domestic cricket. He is scheduled to play on Saturday with 158 not out.

It was made on a good pitch and against a Yorkshire attack which might kindly be called experimental, with Jarvis in the attack, both Manjrekar and Tendulkar rested.

Yesterday was never likely to match up to such entertainment, once the early morning rain had done its worst. The initial inspection produced that most dispiriting of bulletins - lunch at the usual time, prospects not good. With a pale bowling across the ground, obliged rather than enthused the teams to make a start at 4pm.

There were three further intervals, and rain light, but the batsmen seemed to have more than the touring side. Metcalfe, such a delight at his best, treated Prabhakar with disdain and Moxon unleashed some majestic drives. His mind might have been elsewhere, but he was corresponding match on the last Indian tour. Moxon made a century in each innings, was promptly called up by England and cruelly exposed by Hadlee.

It is a fact that is unlikely to befall him this week.

Lloyd leads mauling of Kentish bowlers

By RICHARD STREFTON

MAIDSTONE (Kent won last; Lancashire (4th) beat Kent by 77 runs)

AN EXHILARATING hundred by Graham Lloyd on his 21st birthday was the spearhead of a punishing assault by Lancashire on the Kent bowlers yesterday in this Refuge Assurance League match. Kent, second in the table before the start, were left to score 260 to win and were dismissed for 183.

Lancashire, the league champions last year, were dominant in every department on an overcast, windy day. Allott, with three early wickets, soon had Kent struggling and Lancashire went on to complete a victory which enhanced their chances of retaining the title.

Kent used seven bowlers but all suffered as Lancashire averaged nearly nine runs an over throughout the second half of their innings. Fowler, who hit eight fours in his 59, set the pattern for the start. Fairbrother, with two sixes and five fours in his 45, also drove and pulled freely but it was Lloyd who sustained the high run-rate.

Lloyd's confidence was astonishing for a player who has yet to clinch a regular first-team place. He is the son of David Lloyd, the former Test player, and is being carefully nurtured by the county. He left himself a high standard to maintain when he made three centuries in his first eight first-class innings last summer.

Lloyd was fortunate when only 10 to be dropped at square leg off Ellison. Later, he survived several harder chances but the ball was always bam-

mered half as he made his runs all round the wicket. His precision in finding the gaps seldom faltered. Lloyd reached his century in the final over of the innings and faced 88 balls and hit 13 fours.

Atherton was the only Lancashire batsman to be dismissed cheaply. Fowler hoisted a catch to deep mid-wicket in Chris Cowdrey's first over but for 21 in an over. Fairbrother claimed 15 of these before he holed out to long-on against De Villiers.

As the clouds became more threatening, the Kent batsmen desperately tried to make a brisk start in case the game could not go to full distance. Allott's first six over, though, proved a three for 15 and only Chris Cowdrey stayed long. Cowdrey was sixth out at 90, bowled by Watkinson.

Marsh and Ellison struck the ball firmly and held up Lancashire as they shared a determined seventh-wicket stand. Kent still needed 130 from the last ten overs and it was always going to be too much.

Christie to start
Lindford Christie, the double Olympic silver medal winner and Commonwealth 100 metres champion, confirmed today he would run at the Pearl Assurance Games in Belfast on July 10. Christie, the 27-year-old, 1.90m-tall, 1.50m-tall, is among other leading athletes heading for the Games.

LORDS (Worcestershire won last; Middlesex (4th) beat Worcestershire by 99 runs)

MARK Ramprakash struck a fine, undefeated 147 off only 90 balls as Middlesex demolished Worcestershire yesterday and stayed firmly on top of the Refuge Assurance League. His main ally was Mike Roseberry, who continued his excellent season with 73.

Ramprakash's maiden Sunday league hundred, which included eight sixes and ten fours, was Middlesex's highest in 22 seasons of the competition. The total of 290 for two was also a record for the county, which is now well on course for its first 40-over title, as well as leading the Britannia Assurance county championship.

Faced with such a formidable target, Worcestershire's champions in 1987 and 1988 and runners-up last year, were, not surprisingly, never in the hunt. The batsmen, though, could not

entirely shoulder the blame, for the depleted Worcestershire attack - Illingsworth apart - offered much inviting fodder on the short Tavern side. They badly missed Dilley, Radford and Newport.

Haynes and Gatting failed to join in the fun, but, after Roseberry had found the range, Ramprakash fasted himself with a series of fierce pulls and drives through the covers. Worcestershire were powerless to stem the flow and Neale tried seven bowlers, as the third-wicket partnership realised 132 in a mere 51 minutes.

Lampitt briefly halted the Middlesex progress with three wickets in nine balls, but Ramprakash plundered 24 off his last over before walking off to a standing ovation.

Worcestershire already had cause to remember Ramprakash, for two years ago, and in far more testing circumstances, he scored a match-

winning half-century against them in the NatWest final. He is still only 20 and is beginning to make runs with the consistency that his obvious talent demands.

Worcestershire's slim hopes depended on Hick and Botham, but by the time they came together, in the twelfth over, the score had progressed only to 33. Frazer bowled admirably straight and then Gatting's slower ball deceived both openers. Hick progressed effortlessly into the forties, but the hopelessness of Worcestershire's situation was confirmed when they required a further 208 runs at the halfway point.

After Hick pulled Cows to mid-wicket and Botham was superbly caught by Williams at long-on, one of four well-judged outfield catches by him, Ramprakash was left to complete his day with a couple of overs while autograph hunters besieged the obliging boundary finders.

Stewart may need stand-by

By ALAN LEE

He will now not have batted at all between Test matches and if any doubt remains over his recovery the selectors would be prudent to call in Derbyshire's John Morris.

If nothing else, it would reassure Morris that it is not entirely in vain that he has been one of the most stylish and prolific players in the country the past two years.

England's other fitness worry concerns Chris Lewis, who twice left the field at Trent Bridge on Saturday suffering from a jarred left knee.

It is another addition to Lewis's saga of ailments and, after serving as twelfth man on a number of occasions, one wonders if he is destined never to make his Test debut.

SATURDAY'S SCOREBOARDS

Britannia Assurance county championship
Somerset v Nants

TAUNTON (first day of three; Somerset won last; Northamptonshire, with nine first-innings wickets in hand, are 310 runs behind Somerset)

SOMERSET First Innings
S J Cook c Taylor b Maltby 65
P R Woodcock c Taylor b Maltby 60
N A Hayhurst c Taylor b Maltby 51
C J Tarrant c Taylor b Maltby 40
R J Harrison b Williams 23
G D Rose not out 20
W D Burns b Thomas 20
R P Lefebvre not out 0
Extras (lb 8, w 1, nb 14) 23
Total (6 wickets, 40 overs) 324

Scores at 100 overs: Somerset 419, 428, 539, 637.
BOWLING: Davies 19-1-45-0; Thomas 19-1-57-2; Cook 25-6-69-3; Robinson 18-1-62-4; Williams 22-6-64-3.

NORTHAMPTONSHIRE First Innings
A Fortham c Taylor b Maltby 6
N A Felton not out 6
J G Thomas not out 0
Extras (lb 1, w 1, nb 1) 2
Total (2 wickets, 5 overs) 14

Derbyshire v Gloucestershire
DERBY (first day of three; Derbyshire won last; Gloucestershire, with six first-innings wickets in hand, are 23 runs behind Derbyshire)

DERBYSHIRE First Innings
P D Bowler b Walsh 7
J E Morris c Taylor b Walsh 6
J E Morris c Taylor b Walsh 6
C J Adams b Barnes 6
S C Goldsmith run b Lawrence 6
M J Harrison c Taylor b Lawrence 6
M J Harrison c Taylor b Lawrence 6
I R Bishop b Walsh 6
G D Rose not out 0
Extras (lb 1, w 1, nb 1) 2
Total (6 wickets, 40 overs) 72

FALL OF WICKETS: 1-11, 2-13, 3-23, 4-26, 5-31, 6-44, 7-49, 8-58, 9-68.
BOWLING: Lewis 14-2-26-4; Lawrence 10-1-27-4; Curran 3-1-3-0; Barnes 2-10-2-0.

GLoucestershire First Innings
J A Wright c Morris b Maltby 3
J D Woodcock c Taylor b Maltby 3
P R Woodcock c Taylor b Maltby 3
C J Adams b Barnes 6
S C Goldsmith run b Lawrence 6
M J Harrison c Taylor b Lawrence 6
M J Harrison c Taylor b Lawrence 6
I R Bishop b Walsh 6
G D Rose not out 0
Extras (lb 1, w 1, nb 1) 2
Total (6 wickets, 40 overs) 72

FALL OF WICKETS: 1-11, 2-13, 3-23, 4-26, 5-31, 6-44, 7-49, 8-58, 9-68.
BOWLING: Lewis 14-2-26-4; Lawrence 10-1-27-4; Curran 3-1-3-0; Barnes 2-10-2-0.

Lancashire v Kent
MAIDSTONE (first day of three; Kent won last; Lancashire, with eight first-innings wickets in hand, are 82 runs behind the New Zealanders)

Lancashire First Innings
G Fowler c Taylor b Maltby 65
P R Woodcock c Taylor b Maltby 60
N A Hayhurst c Taylor b Maltby 51
C J Tarrant c Taylor b Maltby 40
R J Harrison b Williams 23
G D Rose not out 20
W D Burns b Thomas 20
R P Lefebvre not out 0
Extras (lb 8, w 1, nb 14) 23
Total (6 wickets, 40 overs) 324

Scores at 100 overs: Somerset 419, 428, 539, 637.
BOWLING: Davies 19-1-45-0; Thomas 19-1-57-2; Cook 25-6-69-3; Robinson 18-1-62-4; Williams 22-6-64-3.

NORTHAMPTONSHIRE First Innings
A Fortham c Taylor b Maltby 6
N A Felton not out 6
J G Thomas not out 0
Extras (lb 1, w 1, nb 1) 2
Total (2 wickets, 5 overs) 14

Derbyshire v Gloucestershire
DERBY (first day of three; Derbyshire won last; Gloucestershire, with six first-innings wickets in hand, are 23 runs behind Derbyshire)

DERBYSHIRE First Innings
P D Bowler b Walsh 7
J E Morris c Taylor b Walsh 6
J E Morris c Taylor b Walsh 6
C J Adams b Barnes 6
S C Goldsmith run b Lawrence 6
M J Harrison c Taylor b Lawrence 6
M J Harrison c Taylor b Lawrence 6
I R Bishop b Walsh 6
G D Rose not out 0
Extras (lb 1, w 1, nb 1) 2
Total (6 wickets, 40 overs) 72

FALL OF WICKETS: 1-11, 2-13, 3-23, 4-26, 5-31, 6-44, 7-49, 8-58, 9-68.
BOWLING: Lewis 14-2-26-4; Lawrence 10-1-27-4; Curran 3-1-3-0; Barnes 2-10-2-0.

GLoucestershire First Innings
J A Wright c Morris b Maltby 3
J D Woodcock c Taylor b Maltby 3
P R Woodcock c Taylor b Maltby 3
C J Adams b Barnes 6
S C Goldsmith run b Lawrence 6
M J Harrison c Taylor b Lawrence 6
M J Harrison c Taylor b Lawrence 6
I R Bishop b Walsh 6
G D Rose not out 0
Extras (lb 1, w 1, nb 1) 2
Total (6 wickets, 40 overs) 72

FALL OF WICKETS: 1-11, 2-13, 3-23, 4-26, 5-31, 6-44, 7-49, 8-58, 9-68.
BOWLING: Lewis 14-2-26-4; Lawrence 10-1-27-4; Curran 3-1-3-0; Barnes 2-10-2-0.

Rewards scented at Derby

By IVO TENNANT

NOBODY, least of all Eddie Barlow, was under any illusions as to the time it would take him to bring about an improvement in Derbyshire's cricket.

Halfway through the summer they have still to win a Britannia Assurance championship match, so to dismiss Derbyshire for 72 on Saturday was rich indeed.

This would have meant much to Barlow, since he was returning to Derby for the first time since leaving them as a player in 1978. By all accounts the green pitch has been to do with Derbyshire's struggles than did the bowling of Walsh and Lawrence, who took four wickets each.

Only Barlow could have a higher profile than Bobby Simpson after the events of last summer. Simpson's Leicestershire, who beat Gloucestershire last week, confined Nottinghamshire to 24 for eight at Trent Bridge. At one time they were 109 for six. An unbeaten century by Stephenson, his highest score of the season, accounted for the difference.

At Taunton, there was no such even matching. Somerset batted consistently well again right down the order against Northamptonshire. There were half-centuries for Cook and Roebuck, Hayhurst, who is proving to be a shrewd acquisition, struck 81.

There was rain at Lord's, which hampered progress. Middlesex were making against Worcestershire. Ramprakash, whose chances of becoming an England batsman are seemingly no further advanced, made 99.

Brown, who does not seek any limelight, scored a half-century and Haynes and Roseberry were once more the epitome of consistency.

Lancashire, as likely as any county to win the championship, reduced Kent to 126 for eight at Maidstone. The last two wickets, though, added 111. Davis making a half-century in greater style than befits his status as a tailender. In eight overs' batting, Lancashire took two wickets in reply, but not the least reason for expecting much of them is that they, but a long way down the order this season.

YESTERDAY'S REFUGE ASSURANCE SCOREBOARDS

Tour matches
Essex v N Zealanders

CHELMSFORD (second day of three; the New Zealanders won last; Essex, with eight first-innings wickets in hand, are 82 runs behind the New Zealanders)

NEW ZEALANDERS First Innings
T J Tait c Taylor b Maltby 74
J G Wright b Cook 121
A H Jones c Gammah b Tooley 123
C J Adams b Barnes 6
S C Goldsmith run b Lawrence 6
M J Harrison c Taylor b Lawrence 6
M J Harrison c Taylor b Lawrence 6
I R Bishop b Walsh 6
G D Rose not out 0
Extras (lb 1, w 1, nb 1) 2
Total (6 wickets, 40 overs) 324

Scores at 100 overs: Somerset 419, 428, 539, 637.
BOWLING: Davies 19-1-45-0; Thomas 19-1-57-2; Cook 25-6-69-3; Robinson 18-1-62-4; Williams 22-6-64-3.

NORTHAMPTONSHIRE First Innings
A Fortham c Taylor b Maltby 6
N A Felton not out 6
J G Thomas not out 0
Extras (lb 1, w 1, nb 1) 2
Total (2 wickets, 5 overs) 14

Derbyshire v Gloucestershire
DERBY (first day of three; Derbyshire won last; Gloucestershire, with six first-innings wickets in hand, are 23 runs behind Derbyshire)

DERBYSHIRE First Innings
P D Bowler b Walsh 7
J E Morris c Taylor b Walsh 6
J E Morris c Taylor b Walsh 6
C J Adams b Barnes 6
S C Goldsmith run b Lawrence 6
M J Harrison c Taylor b Lawrence 6
M J Harrison c Taylor b Lawrence 6
I R Bishop b Walsh 6
G D Rose not out 0
Extras (lb 1, w 1, nb 1) 2
Total (6 wickets, 40 overs) 72

FALL OF WICKETS: 1-11, 2-13, 3-23, 4-26, 5-31, 6-44, 7-49, 8-58, 9-68.
BOWLING: Lewis 14-2-26-4; Lawrence 10-1-27-4; Curran 3-1-3-0; Barnes 2-10-2-0.

GLoucestershire First Innings
J A Wright c Morris b Maltby 3
J D Woodcock c Taylor b Maltby 3
P R Woodcock c Taylor b Maltby 3
C J Adams b Barnes 6
S C Goldsmith run b Lawrence 6
M J Harrison c Taylor b Lawrence 6
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Lancashire v Kent
MAIDSTONE (first day of three; Kent won last; Lancashire, with eight first-innings wickets in hand, are 82 runs behind the New Zealanders)

Lancashire First Innings
G Fowler c Taylor b Maltby 65
P R Woodcock c Taylor b Maltby 60
N A Hayhurst c Taylor b Maltby 51
C J Tarrant c Taylor b Maltby 40
R J Harrison b Williams 23
G D Rose not out 20
W D Burns b Thomas 20
R P Lefebvre not out 0
Extras (lb 8, w 1, nb 14) 23
Total (6 wickets, 40 overs) 324

Scores at 100 overs: Somerset 419, 428, 539, 637.
BOWLING: Davies 19-1-45-0; Thomas 19-1-57-2; Cook 25-6-69-3; Robinson 18-1-62-4; Williams 22-6-64-3.

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BOWLING: Lewis 14-2-26-4; Lawrence 10-1-27-4; Curran 3-1-3-0; Barnes 2-10-2-0.

FALL OF WICKETS: 1-12, 2-42, 3-48, 4-55, 5-62, 6-102, 7-108, 8-148, 9-152, 10-158.
BOWLING: Maltby 19-1-45-0; Thomas 19-1-57-2; Cook 25-6-69-3; Robinson 18-1-62-4; Williams 22-6-64-3.

NEW ZEALANDERS First Innings
T J Tait c Taylor b Maltby 74
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● WIMBLEDON 28-29
● RACING 32-33
● CRICKET 34

MONDAY JULY 2 1990

The German machine grinds on

From CLIVE WHITE
in MILAN

West Germany.....1
Czechoslovakia.....0

NEVER mind the scoreline, this was an awesome performance from the West Germans that will reverberate all the way to Rome. Czechoslovakia were unworthy of remaining in contention in this quarter-final until the final kick. That they did so was due largely to some extraordinary goal-line escapes.

Czechoslovakia's defence was often clumsy, and never more so than in the 24th minute when it needlessly conceded a penalty. Klinsmann, displaying all the pent-up fury of a wild horse, galloped between Straka and Chovanec only to be crudely upended by the latter. Matthäus, never forgetting that West Germany's victory would depend upon his success from the penalty spot, comfortably sent Stejskal the wrong way with his kick.

If West Germany's finishing could have been more emphatic, they displayed most of the attributes in their adopted home of the Giuseppe Meazza which have made them many people's favourites to win the competition again. But above all, it was their will to win which separated them from a Czechoslovakian side disappointingly lacking in moral fibre.

Their indiscipline performance, which contrasted vividly with that of the Germans, was characterised by Moravcik, who was sent off for a display of petulance which was comparable to John McEnroe hurling a racquet in a fit of pique.

Moravcik, who had been booked for a needless foul after just 12 minutes, somehow arrived at the conclusion that he was entitled to a penalty or some other award for leaning all over Litbarski during a chase to the goal-line. When Helmut Kohl, the referee, disagreed and awarded a goal kick the Czechoslovak kicked off his boot high into the air and was promptly ordered off.

Given the past history of West German-Austrian alliances the choice of an Austrian referee was not one of FIFA's brightest decisions and Josef Venglos, the Czechoslovakia manager, was not slow to allude to what he saw as favouritism. But by and large Kohl did a pretty fair job. It was inevitable that the Czechoslovakians, who had three other players booked, would finish the game off with a disproportionate number of players. Their tackling, if not always malicious, was certainly ill-timed in their desperation to contain the rampant Germans.

Buchwald, the West German midfielder player, must have been left wondering what he needed to do to score.



High kick: Angenthaler, the West German defender, gets the ball away as he is put under pressure from Kocian, of Czechoslovakia, in Rome yesterday

Twice within the space of a few seconds in the first half he was denied by some defending which owed more to instinct than anything else.

First he volleyed a shot off the turf which Stejskal brilliantly pushed away one-handed. Buchwald was there again for the corner, and if Stejskal was not around on this occasion, Hasek was, clearing Buchwald's header from under the bar. Just to prove it was not all down to luck, Hasek then turned an effort from Klinsmann clear of the goal-line.

When the second half resumed it was still backs to the wall for Czechoslovakia as Litbarski, turning back the years in midfield with his nimble footwork, forced another quality save from Stejskal. From the corner Buchwald powered another header towards the Czechoslovakian net, only for Bilek to hack the ball off the line this time.

The Czechoslovakians, who lost 2-0 to Italy in their group match, displayed little of the verve for attack which before yesterday's game had made them the championship's leading shot-takers. Skuhravy and Knoflick, their long-haired striking duo, received

inadequate service and never threatened.

Any suggestion that Kohl had given favour to the Germans hardly tallied with his decision to turn down vigorous appeals for a penalty when Stejskal went down at the feet of Bein to save, and the West German collapsed in an exaggerated heap.

WEST GERMANY (1-2-5-2): 1 B. Illgner (FC Cologne), 3 A. Bruns (Inter Milan), 4 J. Kohler (Bayern Munich), 5 K. Angenthaler (Bayern Munich), 6 G. Buchwald (VfB Stuttgart), 14 T. Stejskal (AS Roma), 17 H. Häßler (Borussia Dortmund), 19 M. Matthäus (Internazionale), 15 U. Bein (Eintracht), 20 T. Klinsmann (Borussia Dortmund), 23 K. H. Koller (Juventus), 18 J. Klinsmann (Internazionale).

CZECHOSLOVAKIA (1-2-5-2): 1 J. Stejskal (Sporta Prag), 3 M. Kocian (Sporta Prag), 4 J. Litbarski (Sporta Prag), 5 J. Kocian (St Pauli), 6 F. Straka (Borussia Mönchengladbach), 7 M. Bilek (Sporta Prag), 8 J. Chovanec (PSV Eindhoven), 9 L. Kadek (Feyenoord), 10 S. Gopce (Feyenoord), 11 L. Moravcik (Preston), 12 J. Chovanec (Sporta Prag), 17 J. Knoflick (St Pauli).

Referee: H. Kohl (Austria).

Ford gets the nod

Mike Ford, aged 24, the scrum half for Oldham Rugby League Club, has been appointed club captain and first team captain for next season's first division challenge, succeeding John Coger, the Australian loose forward, who has been transferred to £150,000 in a contractual dispute.

Argentina walk on thin ice

ARGENTINA must tread warily when they attempt to beat the overwhelming favourites, Italy, in Naples tomorrow because 11 players are a foul away from missing the final.

The four players shown the yellow card when Argentina scrambled through against Yugoslavia in a penalty shoot-out on Saturday brought the number of their players on cautions to 11, including the goalkeeper, Sergio Goycochea, and Diego Maradona, the captain. One more yellow card would keep them out of the final on July 8 — if they beat Italy.

"It's not a situation I'm too happy about," the manager, Carlos Bilardo, said. He will step down after these finals because he cannot stand the pressure any longer.

Nine of the 11 are first-team choices. Only Sergio Batista and Roberto Sensi do not come into Bilardo's reckoning after the opening match defeat to Cameroon. "You try not to think about a possible ban but defenders in particular are sometimes a little wary of going



Semi-finals

Tomorrow
Argentina v Italy Naples, 7pm
Wednesday
West Germany v Cameroon or England
Turin, 7pm

wholeheartedly into tackles," Bilardo said.

Goycochea, who was pitched into the tournament when Nery Pumpido broke his leg in their second match against the Soviet Union, was cautioned for time-wasting at the end of Argentina's 1-0 win over Brazil in the second round.

The players on the danger list are the goalkeeper, Goycochea, the defenders, Ricardo Giusti, Juan Simón, Julio Olarticoechea, José Serrizuela (who has already been suspended once), Batista and Sensi, the midfield players, Pedro Troglio and Jorge Burruchaga, and the forwards, Claudio Caniggia and Maradona. Only the sweeper, Oscar Ruggeri, and the mid-field player, José Basualo, can go into the match without any apprehension of the referee's yellow card.

Their only consolation is that Italy have three players on one booking. They are Roberto Baggio and the defenders, Ricardo Ferri and Luigi De Agostini.

Bilardo rejects suggestions that Argentina have been lucky. "You make your own luck," he said. "We have had to battle through with injured players. I don't really know how Maradona carries on with his swollen left ankle. Injuries disrupt your organisation and prevent you from building up real momentum."

"Italy have been lucky in avoiding any serious injury and have discovered a real goalscorer in Salvatore Schillaci but we raised our game when we needed to against the Soviet Union and Brazil. Perhaps we can do it again against Italy."

Italy step outside the home comfort of Rome for the first time tomorrow and know that in Naples they will come as close as they can in this competition to playing away from home.

For Naples is the city of Maradona and many of the 75,000 crowd, packed into the San Paolo stadium, will find that old habits die hard and will carry on cheering for the "local" hero, Maradona, instead of Schillaci, from across the water in Sicily.

The Italian coach, Azeglio Vicini, said "I think that the Neapolitans are first and foremost Italian and they will get behind us."

Irish bow out, page 30
Penalty drama, page 31

Higgins given ban for season

By STEVE ACTESON

ALEX Higgins fell victim to his own violent nature yesterday when he was banned from all snooker tournaments for next season, stripped of 25 ranking points and ordered to pay £5,000 costs.

The decision, by Gavin Lightman QC, who was appointed an independent arbiter of justice by the World Professional Billiards and Snooker Association, reflected a series of incidents involving Higgins.

The most serious of these included a death threat by Higgins against Dennis Taylor, his Northern Ireland colleague during the World Team Cup final in March and Higgins striking Colin Randle, the tournament press officer, after his world championship defeat in April.

Lightman fitted with the idea of making Higgins's exile permanent but concluded that the interests of snooker did not require Higgins to be expelled from the association.

Even so, whatever is left of Higgins's turbulent career seems permanently blighted. The suspension, which ends on May 7, 1991, the day after the world championship final, could cost him more than £100,000 in prize-money — he won almost £104,000 last season.

The loss of the ranking points will put him well outside the top 100 on his return, having only just climbed back into the elite top 16, in fourteenth place, following an earlier ban, also imposed by Lightman, in 1987.

Higgins, aged 41, is hardly in prime condition and for his considerable, if waning, talent, it seems hardly credible that he will again be a significant force in what has become a young man's game.

Higgins, who admitted all charges, said: "I feel it is a very severe price I have to pay but there will be no appeal. I shall just have to live with it. I have to take it like a man."

"The suspension is obviously a great blow to me and its severity will affect me for some years, but I want it to be known that I will return as soon as I am eligible."

Meanwhile, Higgins hopes to make a living by playing exhibitions so he can "display my exceptional snooker talent to my loyal fans all over the world."

Mansell is thinking of the future

By a CORRESPONDENT

THE next two weekends could be crucial in deciding the career of Nigel Mansell's as a grand prix motor racing driver.

In France next Sunday and at Silverstone a week later he simply has to score well if he is to have any chance of capturing the elusive world championship.

He desperately needs to add to his 15 grand prix victories to cut into the 18-point lead which Ayrton Senna holds over him at the moment.

After Silverstone, half-way stage in the championship series, he has not made a significant dent into Senna's advantage. He may well consider retirement at the end of the season.

He entered this season with such high hopes but now, with only a second, third and a fourth from six grand prix there is disenchantment behind the cheerful public demeanour. Mansell has made it clear he puts his family first in planning his future.

Former Bournemouth MD Tiler dies in car crash

By PETER ROBINSON

BRIAN Tiler, the former managing director of Bournemouth, the third division club, died in a car crash yesterday morning after watching Italy beat the Republic of Ireland in the World Cup. Tiler was on his way back to his hotel after watching Saturday evening's match at Rome's Olympic Stadium.

The minibus he was travelling in collided head-on with a car at San near Latina, south of Rome, police in Italy said yesterday. The three men in the car, who were Italians, all in their 20s, also died in the crash.

Six other passengers in the minibus, owned by the hotel Tiler was staying in, and the driver were injured and they

will be in hospital for up to 40 days. Harry Redknapp, the Bournemouth manager, received slight facial injuries, leg injuries and concussion in the accident.

Tiler joined Bournemouth seven years ago and was one of the men behind the most successful era in the club's history. In partnership with Redknapp, he helped Bournemouth gain promotion for the first time in its history.

However, the club was relegated in May after a season spent struggling with injuries. Bournemouth had been in the second division for three seasons.

Tiler had only partly company with the club last month, saying that he needed to meet a new challenge and seek a new

career. He was planning to stay in football, but not as a director of a football club. Born in Yorkshire, he was a player with Rotherham United, Carlisle United and Aston Villa in a League career which spanned 11 years up to 1973. He leaves a wife and a daughter.

He and Redknapp were on holiday with several friends at the World Cup, and were planning to watch quarter-final and semi-final games before watching the finals in Rome.

Redknapp, who is still with Bournemouth, and whose sons both play for the club, is not thought to have been seriously injured in the accident.

All Ireland rallies around the TV set

DUBLIN (Reuter) — From Dublin to New York via Belfast, the Republic of Ireland's World Cup exploits have united 65 million Irish people around the world like little else in the country's history.

"The game was about respect and we won that," said an Irishman at one of the many New York Irish bars that laid on big television screens for Saturday's match against Italy, which the Republic lost 1-0.

Dublin turned into a ghost town for the big match and Saturday evening mass was put forward so that the Roman Catholic faithful could pray for their team and return home in time to cheer them on television.

Even horse-racing followers were hit by World Cup fever

with one of the races at The Curragh being renamed The Jack's Army Stakes in honour of the team's English manager, Jack Charlton, now revered as an honorary Irishman.

Charlton's 78-year-old mother, Chrissie, told Irish television: "You know Jack is a Protestant but he would do anything for those lads."

Irish supporters won praise from Italian hoteliers and football officials — even if they were stretched for cash as Ireland progressed into the last eight.

But a priest at the Catholic Marriage Advisory Service in Dublin warned Irish followers: phoning home to tell their wives that Italian women "were terribly over-rated."

Match report, page 30

A Frenchman waxes lyrical about grass game

REX BELLAMY watches the progress of a cosmopolitan at Wimbledon

WE WERE watching Stefan Edberg's delicate negotiations with Amos Mansdorf and the wind. Frankly, too, I was admiring the backdrop: restless tree-tops and a busy cloudscape, beyond apartment blocks that raised images of a few vertical components on Sutcliffe's surrealistic terrain.

As Shelley put it, "Multitudes of dense white fleecy clouds were wandering in thick flocks along the mountains, shepherd by the slow, unwilling wind." In this case, mind you, the wind was not slow enough — and far too willing — to suit Edberg's high toss. A pm, it seemed, might swing the balance between Swede and Israeli.

The tall and willowy Edberg looks tired and sleepy, unhurried and unworried — yet remains a class above most opponents. The smaller Mansdorf is a smart, compact man who plays a game to match. Each has a good backhand, though Donald Budge, who was watching, played the shot even better.

One of Edberg's compatriots recalled a jocular comment made years ago by the then rampant Jimmy Connors, who could never be accused of diffidence: "Well here we are again — 127 losers and me". For those of us who have never risen beyond the foothills of mathematical comprehension, it remains odd that, every day of every Wimbledon, winners and losers are equal in number: yet the overall count is 127 to 1. Try that on the children.

Oscar Wilde suggested that "three adjectives always inspire con-

fidence, even in tradesmen". These days, Edberg has three addresses: in Vastervik, Kensington and, most recently, Mougins on the Côte d'Azur. Edberg likes the climate and cuisine down there and is learning French.

Edberg is no gastronomic ingenu. Philippe Bouin, a colleague from the sports daily, *L'Equipe*, told me that Mougins has one of the 10 best restaurants in France. A man of refinement, Bouin waxed lyrical when asked why it was that he and his kind — familiar with the physical chess of clay-court tennis — so much enjoyed Wimbledon, where the game is plainly patterned and almost rally-free.

"*Tres reposant pour les yeux*," he Bouin observed. "Green," he added, moving into English, "is a peaceful colour for all animals. Man included. And the crowd is calm, the ball is not noisy, and you don't

have too many rallies to watch." He might have been talking about Test cricket. By way of a peroration, Bouin said that the light at the end of a sunny English day reminded him of Baudelaire: "*Le jour n'est qu'ordre, beauté, luxe, calme, et volupté*."

It often takes an outsider to seize so perceptively on much that we take for granted. Not that much can be taken for granted at Wimbledon, we mused, as Edberg and Mansdorf teetered patiently on the cliff-edge, scrambling for a foothold, until Mansdorf was briefly but terminally induced to try abetting without a rope.

And did you know that two time judges from the Soviet Union (previously surprised, during an Epsom party, to discover that even

reasonably well-off English families tend to do their own housework and gardening) escorted American colleagues to the ball on Saturday? There has also been a Bulgarian umpire at Wimbledon. Such an invasion from the East was an innovation, though a Pole had made an earlier breakthrough.

Finally, I can tell you the trick of noise abatement as it concerns Monica Seles and, for that matter, World Cup football. Watch the action on television, with the sound turned off. If you like, put on a Mozart cassette or some military band music. "Blaze Away" would suit Seles perfectly.

Results and order of play, page 28
The second week in view, page 29

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مكازم التحصيل